

Reagan stands firm in face of Senate defeat

The Democrats took control of the US Senate by a majority of 55-45 in the mid-term elections... President Reagan said defiantly there would be no change in his political programme

From Michael Bixton, Washington

President Reagan was undaunted yesterday by the dramatic Democratic gains in the Senate, which swept away the Republican majority and left the President facing concerted opposition in both Houses of Congress.

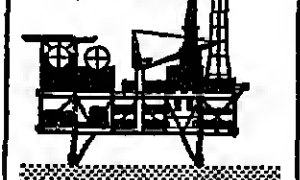
He was heartened by a gain of 10 governorships by the Republican Party, thanks to his personal campaigning... There was little change in the House of Representatives, where the Democrats already held a majority

Full results 8 Background reports 9 Leading article 21

the mid-term elections have dealt a harsh blow to the Administration, and to President Reagan personally... The Democrats gained nine marginal Senate seats, overturning the Republican former 53-47 majority, and leaving them with a comfortable majority of 55-45.

Tomorrow

Gleam in the north? Boomtown Aberdeen was hard hit by the plunge in oil prices. But hopes are high that the slump is only temporary



Boomtown Aberdeen was hard hit by the plunge in oil prices. But hopes are high that the slump is only temporary

Portfolio Gold

There is £8,000 to be won today in The Times Portfolio Gold competition, double the usual amount as there was no winner yesterday.

TIMES BUSINESS

Credit first The Co-operative Bank is to become the first European bank to pay interest to its Visa credit card-holders with accounts in credit

TIMES SPORT

Celtic out Celtic went out of the European Cup after losing to Dynamo Kiev, but Dundee United won their UEFA Cup against Universitatea Craiova

TIMES JOBS

12 lessons Twelve ways in which industrialists can help education to play its part in the economy are detailed in the introduction to today's five-page General Appointments section

TIMES FOCUS

Britain's printing industry has gone through a revolutionary change and its effects are only beginning to be felt

Table with 2 columns: Home News, Overseas, Arts, etc. and their corresponding page numbers.



An emotional welcome back from one of her pupils for Miss Maureen McGoldrick, the Brent head teacher, suspended for allegedly making a racist remark, on her return to Sudbury Infants School in London yesterday (Photograph: Chris Harris). Report, page 2.

Serious corrosion in two reactors at Hinkley Point

The future of ten of Britain's nuclear power stations is in doubt after the discovery of serious corrosion at the two reactors at Hinkley Point A in Somerset.

There are 10 similar Magnox stations in continuous operation in Britain, providing about 8 per cent of the country's electricity... The steel lining in a number of channels has started to corrode and buckle inwards, making it difficult to load and unload fuel elements.

Tebbit criticism rejected by BBC

Senior officials of the BBC yesterday flatly rejected the allegations of the Conservative Party chairman, Mr Norman Tebbit, that the corporation had been inaccurate and biased in its coverage of the American bombing of Libya in April.

The officials accused Mr Tebbit and Conservative Central Office of making false and seriously misleading accusations against the BBC's television news service, and promised to defend its impartiality and political independence.

Russia offers talks on human rights

The Soviet Union yesterday startled the West by offering to hold an international conference on human rights in Moscow.

Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, the Soviet Foreign Minister, made the proposal a few hours before his first meeting since the Reykjavik summit with Mr George Shultz, the American Secretary of State... The Shevardnadze initiative stole some of Mr Shultz's thunder when he launched a forthright but familiar condemnation on the Soviet record on human rights.

Ban on The Times is illegal

Bans on News International publications in public libraries run by three Labour-controlled councils were declared unlawful and quashed in the High Court yesterday after being branded politically inspired and irresponsible.

Local authorities throughout the country were considering lifting similar bans in the wake of the High Court decision announced at 11am yesterday... Lord Justice Watkins sitting with Mr Justice Kennedy, said the councils deliberately set out to punish News International.

'Safer airports' report rejected by minister

The Government yesterday rejected the findings of a select committee which described security at British airports as piecemeal and inadequate.

The Transport Committee report, released yesterday, called for the creation of an airport security inspectorate to draw up measures for each airport, to conduct spot checks, and if necessary to close down airports.

Archer to sue two newspapers

Mr Jeffrey Archer, the former Conservative party deputy chairman, who resigned after admitting his misjudgment in seeking to pay a prostitute to go abroad to avoid a scandal, is to sue the News of the World and The Star over allegations linking him with the girl.

Some senior Conservative politicians are encouraging the action as a necessary first step in a bid to restore the novelist's political career.

City to work Saturday again

The Stock Exchange yesterday signalled its concern over the backlog of mismatched bargains on stock market dealing.

Mr Peter Clarke, head of the fixed interest division, said: "By withdrawing from the floor, we have reduced the number of bargains by about 60 per cent."

The M4 rapist admits killing of prostitute

A man described as a psychopath yesterday pleaded guilty at the Central Criminal Court to the manslaughter of a London prostitute and a series of attacks which earned him the title of the "M4 rapist".

Sir James Mickin, the Recorder of London, was told that three psychiatrists had agreed that John Steed, aged 23, from South London, suffered from a mental abnormality.

Poll boost for Tories in fight to retain power

The Conservative Party yesterday emerged from the biggest polling exercise conducted since the last general election with a 3.5 per cent lead over Labour, making them clear favourites to win the next election.

A Marplan poll, conducted by the Press Association, covering 750 representative electors in each of 12 regions, put support for the Conservatives at 41 per cent, Labour 37.5 per cent, SDP/Liberal Alliance 19 per cent, and others 2.5 per cent.

Lawson to reveal higher spending

In his autumn statement today the Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, is expected to announce that public spending programmes next year will be higher than originally planned.

The Cabinet faces a combination of options including cutting the reserve, raising the overall total, increasing the level of privatization proceeds and changing some of the assumptions underlying individual spending programmes.

Advertisement for LAUDER FOR MEN FRAGRANCE, featuring a bottle of the product and text describing it as a new kind of fragrance.

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.

NEWS SUMMARY

Boy George will fight £30m case

Boy George, the pop star, will "strenuously" fight the £30 million lawsuit filed against him over the death of a friend, Michael Rudetsky (Our Legal Affairs Correspondent writes).

His solicitors said yesterday that he strongly denied the "ill-founded" allegations. The damages claim, filed by Rudetsky's parents, and to be heard in New York, alleges that the pop star "actively participated" in the death.

Rudetsky, a musician, was found dead at Boy George's home in Hampstead, north London, in August, after injecting heroin.

Life for baby killer

A teenager was sentenced to youth custody for life yesterday for what a judge described as an horrendous attack on a baby.

Emma Flynn was butted three times after being picked up by the ears, and her head was then smashed against a bedroom wall.

Michael George, aged 19, of Berkeley Crescent, Paulton, near Burnley, who was living with Emma's mother, denied murder, but was convicted at Preston Crown Court.

Judge Sanderson Temple, QC, told George: "In a violent rage when obscenely intoxicated you made an horrendous attack on a toddler, 19-months-old."

Jail after kidnap Fine year for claret

Anthony Kelly was jailed for 14 years yesterday for his part in kidnaping merchant banker's wife Jennifer Guinness.

Mr Justice Frank Roe said at Dublin's Circuit Criminal Court that Kelly, aged 43, of Tallaght, Dublin, had played a major role. Yorkshire police want to question Kelly about the murder of a Bradford policeman.

The 1986 Bordeaux vintage should provide top quality wines at 1985 prices, a leading chateau owner said yesterday.

M Jean-Eugene Borie said the quality of the crop was high, and its substantial size should peg prices.

"We have to wait till March to know whether this is a great vintage or only a very good one," he said.

'Bogus £4,000 claim'

William was paid nearly £4,000 in compensation by the FA, an Injuries Board after cutting and hearing herself to churl she had been nudged, the Inner London Crown court was told yesterday.

Who lies of Brenda Francis caused one innocent man to bust three months in prison awaiting trial for two of the dispiriting muggings, it was alleged.

Liss Francis, aged 34, of Grosvenor Terrace, Camberwell, south London, denies six charges of deception. The case continues today.

Poll win for Whip

Mr Norman Hogg (right), MP for Camberland and Kilsyth, yesterday beat off a challenge for the post of Opposition Chief Whip.

He retained the position by defeating Mr Don Dixon, MP for Jarrow, by 110 votes in 70



Milk price to rise

The doorstep price of milk is expected to rise by 1p a pint to 25p in the new year, after an agreement between the Milk Marketing Board and the Dairy Trade Federation to raise the price of raw milk to be processed for liquid consumption by 0.66p a litre.

Armed Forces applicants to be monitored Plan to attract ethnic minorities

By Peter Davenport Defence Correspondent

A system of monitoring the ethnic origins of applicants and recruits to the Armed Forces is to be introduced next year. Mr Roger Freeman, Under Secretary of State for the Armed Forces, announced yesterday.

The idea is to establish the rate of recruitment to the Army, Navy and Air Force from the ethnic minority communities and, where necessary, to instigate action to improve the figures.

However, there will still be no ethnic monitoring of those already in the services or of new recruits once they have joined. Mr Freeman insisted last night that the Government thought it would be unnecessary and divisive to do so.

He said that racial prejudice was not tolerated within the services and that promotion was based on merit and ability and not influenced by the colour of a soldier, sailor or airman.

The Ministry of Defence is also re-issuing a Defence Council instruction to all officers, reminding them that racial discrimination would not be condoned. All staff at recruiting offices are to be similarly informed.

Mr Freeman said the reason for the introduction of the monitoring scheme was to enable the forces to ensure their ability to recruit enough men and women.

At present recruiting figures are healthy, he said, but in five years time the number of 15 to 17-year-olds would be down by 25 per cent and unless the forces were attracting mem-

bers of all ethnic groups there could be problems in keeping to strength.

Mr Freeman said the scheme would differ from that introduced last year by the Civil Service in that the Armed Forces would monitor only at the point of application and recruitment.

Earlier in the year there was concern expressed about the small number of blacks in the Guards regiments. There were suggestions that black or Asian groups may be encouraged to join less fashionable branches of the Army.

Yesterday Mr Freeman said that it was impossible to say what percentage of the services was made up from the ethnic community. The figures, he said, were simply not kept.

He said that if the figures, which are to be studied a year after the introduction of the scheme on April 1 next year, showed imbalances between various ethnic groups there would be no intention of setting quotas or of positive discrimination, which is illegal.

Judge sees role for juries in sentencing

By Frances Gibb Legal Affairs Correspondent

A High Court judge yesterday called for juries to have some say in the sentencing policy of the courts rather than leave it to the judges.

Lord McCuskey, a Scottish High Court judge, said in the first of his six 1986 Reith lectures on Radio 4, that sentencing by judges was "unfortunately unscientific" and "owed more to chance than to proper thought".

Lord McCuskey, aged 57, the first judge to be chosen as the Reith lecturer, said: "We ignore at our peril public concern about disparity in sentencing between different courts and different judges."

The public are told that sentencing is for the judges, he added. That would be acceptable if judges uniquely knew what mystic principles guided their actions. "But they don't."

The judge, who was Solicitor General in the last Labour government, questioned the way that judges' decisions are labelled "sentencing policy". "The only real policy is to let the judges get on with it," he said.

But it was the public, he said, who had to pay for prisons, who had to live in the community with offenders' families and maintain them.

In cases which have gone to trial, Lord McCuskey said, was there "not an argument for seeking assistance from the very jury that has heard the whole evidence, and determined the fact of guilt?"

If the judge had power to put before the jury the upper and lower limits of the range of sentences that he must consider, that would enable lay participation in sentencing which would help produce "not only a more just result, but a reader public acceptance of the result".

He put forward the proposal that the public prosecutor might suggest a range of options with reasons and perhaps supporting evidence, "creating the beginnings of a true sentencing policy" which could be scrutinized and discussed in Parliament.

The lecture was the first of six on the theme of "Law, Justice and Democracy" in which he makes full use of the rare chance for a practising judge to speak out in public.

Lord McCuskey, the first Scotsman to give the lectures as well as the first judge, speculated that one reason he was chosen was that "being a Scot, and having been a politician in the Lords, I have a perspective that is different from most judges".

'Imposed' deal fear by heads

By Mark Dowd Education Reporter

The National Association of Head Teachers will give a warning today to the Secretary of State for Education of the massive staffroom discontent which could follow a decision to impose a pay and conditions package on the profession.

Mr David Hart, the union's general secretary, who is meeting Mr Kenneth Baker, will warn him also of the dangers of riding roughshod over democratically-elected local authorities.

At the meeting he will seek clarification on two points in the Baker package relating to the obligation to ensure order and discipline during midday supervision and additional budgetary responsibilities.

Half-day walk-outs by more than 15,000 members of the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers yesterday affected nearly 250,000 pupils. The main areas involved were Weymouth, central and North Wales, Essex and most parts of Sussex.

Miss Maureen McGoldrick, the Brent head teacher, accused of racism, returned in triumph to her school in north-west London yesterday, nearly four months after being suspended by the Labour-controlled council (David Cross writes).

Hugged by teachers, parents and children massed in the playground of Sudbury Infants School to welcome her, Miss McGoldrick said that she was "absolutely delighted" to be back.

Mr Jonathan Savery, the teacher who was acquitted of racism by a disciplinary panel in Bristol, is to return to his school for two weeks, before being moved to another post. Avon County Council decided yesterday.



The Conservative Party Chairman, Mr Norman Tebbit, clearing a path through cameramen and cables after lunching at Broadcasting House with Mr Alexander Milne, director general of the BBC, yesterday (Photograph: John Rogers). BBC response, page 4.

Report on tunnel criticized

By Martin Fletcher Political Reporter

The select committee investigating the Channel Tunnel Bill yesterday unveiled its findings to a chorus of criticism from two of its own MPs as well as pressure groups.

The effect of the findings is to leave government and Eurotunnel plans for the £4.7 billion tunnel project practically unscathed, in spite of 33 days of objections from nearly 5,000 petitioners from London, Kent, the ferry companies and port authorities.

The only potential blow to Eurotunnel is the committee's intention to write into the Bill clauses specifically excluding public subsidies. This could yet prove a stumbling block, given the difficulties experienced last week in raising an initial £206 million.

Mr Nick Raynsford, Labour MP for Fulham, expressed his "fundamental disagreement" with several of the committee's key decisions, particularly its refusal to make any ruling on tunnel safety.

Mr Raynsford also hinted at government interference when he said that the committee "has been subject to very considerable time pressures".

Mr Terry Lewis, Labour MP for Worsley, echoed Mr Raynsford's criticisms.

The committee's key conclusions, which will be incorporated in a formal report shortly, include allowing the Government to go ahead with upgrading of the A20 between Folkestone and Dover.

The committee has ruled out an alternative access road from the M20 to the big terminal at Cheriton, near Folkestone.

It also endorsed the proposed use of Waterloo station as the London terminal for the tunnel. The final report is expected to include specific amendments ensuring fair competition with the ferry companies.

Savage in professor switch

Mrs Wendy Savage, the reinstated consultant obstetrician, will be working for a new professor when she treats her first patients on Monday.

This is an attempt to avoid further conflict with her present head of department, Professor Gedas Grudzinski.

The London Hospital's medical school has arranged for her to be transferred from the department of obstetrics and gynaecology to the department of general practice, under Professor Mel Salkind.

But Mrs Savage, who was cleared of professional incompetence, will still be retained by Tower Hamlets Health Authority as an honorary consultant.

Poll gives Tories early poll boost

Continued from page 1

Conservatives 22 per cent, Scottish National Party 15 per cent and Alliance 13 per cent. In Northern Ireland, the figures were Official Unionists 45 per cent, Democratic Unionists 23 per cent, Social Democratic and Labour Party 27 per cent, Sinn Fein 3 per cent.

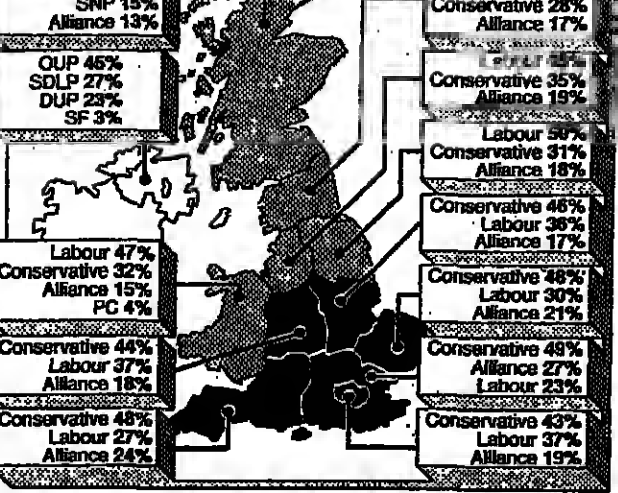
In Wales, the figures were Labour 47 per cent, Conservatives 32 per cent, Alliance 15 per cent and Plaid Cymru 4 per cent.

Some of the Conservative recovery has clearly been at the expense of the SDP/Liberal Alliance, currently standing at 7 per cent less than their support at the 1983 election.

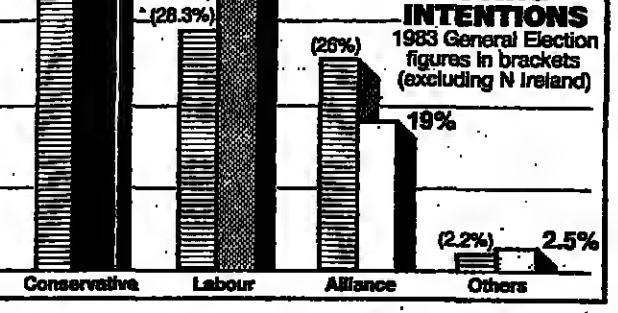
The poll's more detailed findings showed that 49 per cent of the electorate favour the present electoral system, compared with 43 per cent who want a change.

Only 45 per cent said they would prefer a coalition government of more than one party, while 50 per cent said they would prefer a government formed by only one party.

REGION-BY-REGION VOTING INTENTIONS



NATIONAL VOTING INTENTIONS



Q If there were to be a general election tomorrow, which party would you vote for?

	Cons (%)	Lab (%)	All (%)	OTH (%)
North	28	54	17	1
North-West	35	45	19	1
Yorkshire/Humberside	31	50	18	1
West Midlands	44	37	18	1
East Midlands	46	36	17	1
East Anglia	48	30	21	1
South-West	48	27	24	1
South-East	49	28	27	1
Greater London	43	37	19	1

Scorn for Ridley pay curb

By Howard Foster

The suggestion by Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for the Environment, that county councils facing cuts in rate support grant could save money by refusing a new pay award to their manual workers was under heavy fire last night.

Shire councillors, MPs and the national wage negotiating body for local authorities all pronounced his plan impossible to implement for reasons ranging from political objections to the fact that to reneg on an agreed 6.7 per cent rise would involve councils breaking the contracts of 90 per cent of their manual staff.

Mr Ridley is facing a revolt by Conservative backbench MPs whose constituents face sizeable rate increases because the Government has reduced some county council grants.

He has argued that councils could cut the numbers of manual workers or refuse to go along with the national agreement and pay what they could afford.

Southern shire counties are the hardest hit by the proposal. Figures for next year's rate support grant, although the overall figure is increased by £1 billion, new bases for distribution mean that some counties will receive up to £20 million less than this year.

Rebuff for Irish on Diplock

By Richard Ford

The Government has formally rejected demands from the Irish Republic for an increase in the number of judges sitting in Northern Ireland's Diplock courts.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher rejected the proposal for three rather than one judge to sit in the non-jury courts and conveyed her decision in a letter recently sent to Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Republic's Prime Minister.

Reform of the Diplock courts has been a key preoccupation of the Irish government since the signing of the Anglo-Irish agreement as they believed it was one way of improving confidence in the administration of justice in the north.

The British decision is likely to delay the introduction of legislation in the Dail formally ratifying the Irish government's signing of the European Convention on the suppression of terrorism.

Tight security surrounded the Duke of Kent yesterday as he toured high technology factories and manufacturing industry in Northern Ireland.

The two-day tour by the Duke is his fourth visit to the province. He began it by opening a high technology park in Antrim, which could eventually provide 1,500 jobs.

WHICH CUTTY SARK IS THE REAL MCCOY?

The correct answer becomes clear when you know who McCoy was. Captain William McCoy resided in Nassau during the Prohibition years.

And he was not entirely unknown to the local importer of whisky sent from Scotland by Berry Brothers & Rudd, the owners of Cutty Sark.

What happened to the whisky after McCoy

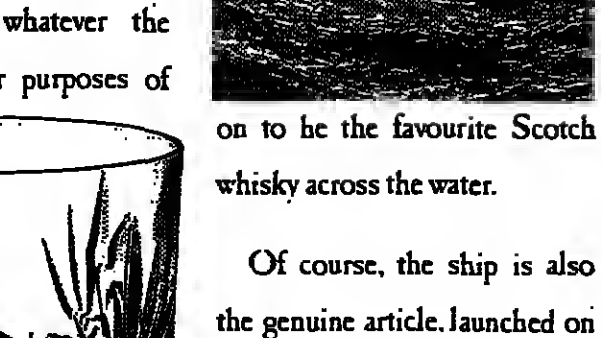
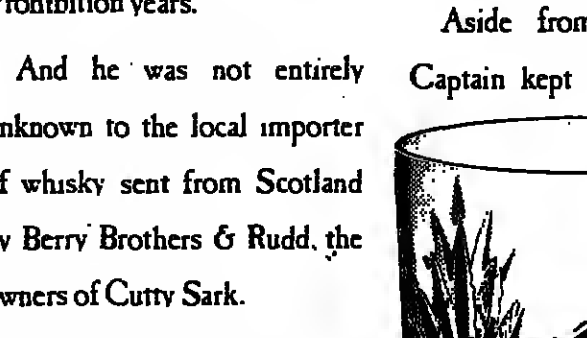
ordered would seem to indicate that his customers were bathing in it. Predictably, Nassau was not the whisky's last stop.

Aside from whatever the Captain kept for purposes of on to be the favourite Scotch whisky across the water.

Of course, the ship is also the genuine article, launched on the Clyde in 1869 and designed to take on the fastest of the tea-clippers.

Then again, a Robert Burns scholar would point to the "short shirt" - being the original meaning of the words Cutty Sark, as expounded by the Scots bard in his epic "Tam o' Shanter."

But when you're thirsting after the real McCoy, there's only one Cutty Sark.



hospitality, the rest was shipped in clandestine fashion to his American customers.

To them, his product was known as the real McCoy - guaranteed quality whisky, distilled in Scotland and pleasing to the palate.

When Prohibition was lifted, Cutty Sark went purchased it from our agent was no business of anyone at Head Office. Even though the amounts

hospitallity, the rest was shipped in clandestine fashion to his American customers.

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N-plant disposal Spectre of massive concrete 'tombs'

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The fate of Britain's first generation nuclear power stations is to stand for a century as monolithic, nuclear tombs along the coastline.

While conventional coal and oil power stations can be demolished, nuclear reactors have to be decommissioned when they come to the end of their working life. It is a process of untried and even undiscovered technology and unknown risks.

The entombment process is the alternative to the £2.7 billion cost of dismantling each station, according to the Central Electricity Generating Board (CEGB).

First, the buildings surrounding the reactor, many of them containing intermediate radioactive waste, are removed while the reactor and its bioshield is encased in concrete, leaving a 160-ft high structure to "cool down" for 100 years.

In Britain the 18 original Magnox reactors, some of them approaching 30 years old, will be the first to be decommissioned.

There remains the huge problem of dumping thousands of tons of low-level and intermediate radioactive material from the fabric surrounding the actual reactor.

The Severn estuary has Britain's highest concentration of nuclear power and Mr Paddy Ashdown, Liberal MP for Yeovil, has emerged in the Commons as a nuclear watchdog. He sees decommissioning as a step into the unknown.

Experience rests largely on one small demonstration reactor at Elk River in the United States which has been decommissioned. It took two years, with the structure being flooded by divers using laser tools. The exercise cost more than the cost of building the reactor.

In Britain the Atomic Energy Authority and the CEGB are experimenting with dismantling techniques on the small AGR reactor at Wndesley. Scientists have given themselves 15 years to strip it down, developing robots to get inside.

Concern about the British idea of entombing the structure and leaving it for a century is reflected in conditions at Dungeness, Kent, where the current constantly digs away the shingle beach in front of the reactors and dumps it further along the coast.

The CEGB regularly restores the beach, and would have to do so for 100 years under present decommissioning plans.

Psychopathic rapist held not responsible for prostitute's murder

John Steed, known as the M4 rapist, yesterday admitted killing a London prostitute, Miss Jacqueline Murray.

At the Central Criminal Court in London, Steed, aged 23, pleaded not guilty to murder but guilty to manslaughter on the grounds of diminished responsibility. The court was told he was a psychopath.

His plea was accepted by Sir James Miskin, the Recorder of London, who said he would sentence Steed on Monday. Steed, fair haired with a slight beard, also pleaded guilty to raping three women, one charge of abducting a woman with intent to have sexual intercourse with her and a number of charges of stealing cars. No details of any of the offences were given in court during the 10-minute hearing.

But Mr Allan Green, for the prosecution, said that three psychiatrists of great experience had all agreed that Steed of Croydon Road, Pease, south London, was suffering from a psychopathic disorder "which substantially impaired his mental responsibility for the killing". They had also agreed there should be no question of a hospital order. It had to be imprisonment.

Mr Green said the doctors' evidence should be accepted. "Where medical evidence is all one way and the quality of that evidence cannot be impugned and there is nothing in the case which can justify a contrary view, as in the Sutcliffe case, the evidence should be accepted."

After the case, police and people who knew Steed described how he grew from a young boy who would not accept a cuddle from his mother into a body-building fanatic who lived in a fantasy world.

He idolized the film star, Clint Eastwood, and the tough "Dirty Harry" characters he portrays on the screen. He is said to have planned the kidnapping and rape of a woman aged 40 after watching

Juries playing bigger role in murder cases

Since the trial of the Yorkshire Ripper, Peter Sutcliffe, there has been a growing tendency in English courts to leave it to juries to decide whether a defendant is guilty of murder or manslaughter on the grounds of diminished responsibility.

Except in the most clearly defined cases, judges have been reluctant to accept pleas of diminished responsibility for killings without a full trial.

In Sutcliffe's case, Mr Justice Boreham refused to accept his manslaughter plea. As a result, the "Ripper" was convicted by a jury of the murders of his 13 victims and was sentenced to a minimum of 30 years.

Two years later, again at the Central Criminal Court, Dennis Nilson's plea that he was "out of his mind" when he killed six men was rejected by a jury. He was jailed for 25 years.

In July this year, Mirella Beechook received two life sentences for a double child killing. The jury rejected her plea of diminished responsibility after listening to lengthy psychiatric evidence.

an episode of the television programme, *The A Team*.

Det Insp Tom Phease, who headed the Wiltshire police team in the joint operation which brought him to justice, said: "He did not drink or smoke and was only interested in weightlifting to perfect his physique."

His girl friend, Sharon Rovill, disappeared for several days after the murder of Jacqueline Murray because she knew Steed had done it and was frightened of him.

During his attacks he always took a personal item from his victims with their names and addresses. This was coupled with threats to return and kill

his victims and their families if they should go to the police.

After the rape of the M4 victim and the murder of Jacqueline Murray, police realized they were dealing with a psychopathic killer.

When he was arrested, the sawn-off pump-action shotgun he had stolen from his mother's farm was found in the boot of a car he had taken and a revolver was discovered in the glove compartment of another he had stolen.

He was an experienced car thief and was described by one police officer as "a master" at making false number plates. He readily accepted orders from people wanting cars stolen and in the week he was arrested last November he stole eight vehicles.

He had developed his thigh muscles to such an extent that it affected his gait and his rape victims all noted his unusual walk - a piece of information which partly led to his capture. It is understood he also dabbled in anabolic steroids to help boost his muscles. Steed is also said to be deeply interested in Zen Buddhism, which develops mental tranquillity, spontaneity and fearlessness through meditation. He is heavily tattooed on arms, legs back and chest with animal symbols of Buddhism: dragons, snakes, eagles, tigers and a panther.

He once told a fellow body-builder: "With this religion the only thing I want from life is a set of weights and a cell and I would be happy."

Steed has a lengthy criminal record stretching back to 1975, when he was in council court. Offences include many thefts, robbery, assault, including an attack on a prison officer, stealing cars, possessing offensive weapons and indecent exposure.

From an early age Steed shunned affection. A family friend said: "He was a strange bloke, never any good at relationships. As a boy he wouldn't even accept a cuddle from his own mum."

Victim gave vital clues

The cool courage and control of John Steed's last victim, abducted from her car on the M4, earned the admiration of the manhunt detectives. The social worker aged 40 succeeded in talking him out of killing her and persuaded him to let her go.

Her astonishing ability to recall even the most minute details gave police vital clues.

A senior officer said: "She was used to dealing with inadequate people in her social

work and put into practice all her theory in a real-life situation.

Her detailed recollection of the area where the attack took place was the first vital clue. She described a colonial sign outside the Joiner's Arms public house in South Norwood.

There are five Joiner's Arms in the London area, but after her detailed description the rape scene was rapidly identified as an unfit passage in South Norwood.

Adoption agencies put special cases on video

Edward was born with cerebral palsy and is unable to walk. He attends a special school for spastic children and has difficulties with reading and writing.

He wants to be adopted by a family with at least one other child and parents who will not bully him.

Edward, aged 11, is one of thousands of youngsters in Britain with special needs awaiting adoption. Children who are hard to place into families and remain in care for years - disabled, handicapped, older children, those from ethnic minority groups and brothers and sisters who wish to remain together.

To help find them homes, the British Agencies for Adoption and Fostering (BAAF) yesterday launched the first video adoption programme.

This scheme will run concurrent with BAAF's *Be My Parent* catalogue which already carries photographs and information on 170 children in local authority care awaiting adoption. BAAF represents all the adoption and fostering agencies in Britain.

Each of the 15-minute video recordings will allow prospective parents to see a child at work and play within his usual environment in the comfort of their own home.

"That avoids the possibility of disappointment for children when they are rejected,"

Mr Tony Hall, director of BAAF, said: "It also gives the parents a chance to get a realistic idea of what adopting a child with special needs will mean."

Edward, who has been with several foster families since he was two years old, cannot wash or dress himself and needs a wheelchair to get around although he does have the ability to walk a few steps if aided. The video recording shows him swimming and playing, emphasizing his sense of humour and loving personality.

One area where BAAF is hoping to make great head way is in placing black and mixed race children. They are normally healthy, but because of the shortage of black parents coming forward for adoption are hard to place.

For parents who adopt these children there is often help from the special services.

Mrs Sarah Thurman and her husband, Peter, Conservative MP for Bolton North-East in Lancashire, adopted Stephen, aged 11, from the *Be My Parent* book. Stephen is blind, mentally handicapped and suffers from cerebral palsy.

"I have four children of my own, but now they are grown up I get enormous pleasure providing a loving home for a child who would otherwise not stand a chance," Mrs Thurman said.

Drugs pack to tackle abuse

A £100,000 drug education project, aimed at helping children aged 14 to 18 to cope with the growing drug problem, was launched by the Health Education Council yesterday.

Mr Robert Dunn, Under Secretary of State for Education and Science, who introduced the *Drug Wise* package, said: "For drug education to be effective, it must be educational and not merely propaganda."

The *Drug Wise* pack is aimed at teenagers, teachers and parents. It explores both

legal and illegal drugs, the social context in which they are used, and economic influences.

Ms Lynda Finn, HEC education officer, urged schools to use learning materials in the three-part pack as part of a wide-ranging health education programme, rather than treating drugs as a separate topic.

The Teachers' Advisory Council on Alcohol and Drug Education (TACADE) said in a training manual that merely teaching facts about drugs does not prevent experimen-

Police 'unable to control' cocaine victim

The inquest into the death of Cliphys Anthony Lemard who died in police custody after taking one of the highest recorded doses of cocaine, yesterday heard about his colossal strength.

Police Constable Brian Lovegrove told the hearing, at Westminster coroners' court in London about the arrest of Mr Lemard at a block of flats. When he arrived three officers were struggling with Mr Lemard and the impression was that they were unable to control him.

PC Lovegrove said: "He was the strongest man I've ever come across."

Mrs Gareth Pierce, a solicitor representing the family of Mr Lemard, asked him how he came to the opinion of Mr Lemard's colossal strength.

The officer said: "I've never seen a man with so much control over three police officers. They were trying to hold his arms but there seemed to be no control over him."

PC Lovegrove eventually applied handcuffs.

Mr Lemard, aged 35, an engineer, of Haskell House, Stonebridge Park estate, Stonebridge Park, north-west London, died at Kensington police station on October 8.

He had been arrested after an incident in Notting Hill, west London, after police had been told a man armed with a knife was going berserk.

The hearing continues today.

Tax protester to fight on

The veteran anti-nuclear campaigner, Mr Nicholas Gillett, yesterday promised to continue with his tax protest even after some of his furniture was sold to pay the Inland Revenue.

Mr Gillett, aged 71, a retired lecturer, of Westbury on Trym, Bristol, refused to pay £300 in taxes because he claims that 13 per cent goes on nuclear weapons.

and can encourage it.

"Shock-horror tactics such as films, video nasties and talks from some outsiders have been shown to be ineffective in influencing people's drug-taking habits," it says. The student material encourages teenagers to write to local and national politicians, giving their views.



Mr Tom Yendall, a thalidomide victim, taking a photograph of PC John Ingham in spite of having no arms.

Maxwell in tears over letter

Mr Robert Maxwell, the publisher, broke down in tears in the High Court yesterday after a reference to Adolf Eichmann, the Nazi war criminal.

The former Labour MP, aged 63, who was born in Czechoslovakia, shook with emotion and banged his hands on the witness box as he said angrily: "My family were destroyed by Eichmann."

His outburst came as he gave evidence on the third day of his libel action against the satirical magazine, *Private Eye*, and was shown letters allegedly sent to the magazine by his wife, one of which

compared the Duke of Edinburgh to Eichmann.

Mr Maxwell, chairman of Mirror Group Newspapers, took several minutes to compose himself, then wiped his eyes and turned to the judge and said: "I'm sorry."

He told the court that in 1983 the magazine compared him with one of the Kray twins. He threatened to sue and *Private Eye* and the magazine gave an undertaking not to publish further offensive material.

But then came a series of letters in the magazine allegedly sent by his wife.

As his counsel, Mr Richard

Hartley, QC, took him through the Eichmann letter he broke down.

Referring to the two articles in July last year which are the subject of the current libel action in which it is alleged Mr Maxwell acted as "paymaster" to Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, and attempted to bribe him to buy a peerage he said it was a "gross allegation and lie".

The magazine's publishers, Pressdram Ltd, and Mr Richard Ingrams, the former editor, deny libel. They also counter claim libel damages over an article in the *Daily Mirror*. The hearing continues.

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Rover chief is asked to report on firm's future

The Government has instructed Mr Graham Day, chairman of the Rover Group, to do his utmost to improve the commercial performance of the group and had asked him to produce a report on its commercial future, Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said during Commons questions.

It was still the Government's intention to return the Rover Group to the private sector, either as a whole or in separate parts, but that would not doubt take some considerable time, he added.

Mr James Hamilton (Motherwell North, Lab) had opened the exchanges by asking what was the state of the Government's policy on the privatization of British Leyland.

Mr Channon replied: The position on Leyland Bus and Unipart was announced to the House on July 24. Since then, Rover Group have announced agreement in principle to dispose of a majority interest in Jaguar Rover Australia. They are also taking forward the disposal of a majority interest in ISL.

Mr Hamilton: In order to give some security and peace of mind to BL's workers, dealers and customers, can he give an assurance that there will be no negotiations entered into before the general election regarding the sale of BL or Land-Rover?

Mr Channon: There are no plans to do so. I explained the position on Land-Rover some months ago and there is no change in that situation. I have explained what is going on in a number of subsidiaries of the Rover group.

Our policy remains to seek to return the businesses, together or separately, to private ownership.

I am awaiting a report from Mr Day on the whole financial structure of the company and I have nothing to tell the House now.

Mr David Mased (South West Devon, Con) sought reassurance that the Government would not allow a privatized BL to encourage any unfair competition with existing car and truck manufacturers in Britain.

Mr Channon said that he could give that reassurance.

Mr Terence Davis (Birmingham, Hodge Hill, Lab) asked how privatization would help to solve BL's real problem, which was one of sales.

The company should concentrate on selling its vehicles instead of constantly calling for redundancies among its workers who had made significant improvements in quality and productivity but were rewarded with the sack.

Mr Channon: He is being unfair and unreasonable. Of course I have asked Mr Day to do his utmost to improve the commercial performance of the Rover Group and that is in everybody's interest.

They are making considerable strides in improving production, output and quality and they are doing extremely well. I have asked Mr Day to look at the whole commercial future of the group and I am looking forward to receiving his proposals.

Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark (Birmingham, Selly Oak, Con) will the money realized from this privatization be available to the Rover Group for re-investment in bearing in mind the excellent new car they have got, the Sterling?

Mr Channon: On the question of investment in the Rover Group, I shall have to await Mr

New law worries allayed by Pattie

Questioned about representations made to him by the automotive industry on his proposals for the reform of the copyright laws, Mr Geoffrey Pattie, Minister for Information Technology, said the industry would be reassured when the Government was able to come forward with suitable compromise proposals at present under discussion.

Mr Robert Atkins (South Ribblesdale, Con) said there was considerable concern and anger in the automotive support industry, represented by large and small companies in his constituency, about the unregistered design right proposed in the Intellectual Property White Paper.

The industry believed that it would affect copyright and the quality of the products it could provide and that would have a deleterious effect upon businesses the length and breadth of the country.

Mr Atkins said that those points were being considered.

Mr William O'Brien (Normanton, Lab) said that a firm manufacturing hydraulics in his constituency was running scared from management 10 shopfloor workers over its future. Would the minister withdraw his proposals for the reform of the copyright laws, remove the fear hanging over the industry and allow it to prosper?

Mr Eric Forth (Mid Worcestershire, Con) wanted reassurance that sufficient weight would be given, when considering the management buyout proposals at ISL, to the strength of the skills of the existing staff and that that would be fully weighted against any financial considerations.

Mr Channon: I am awaiting the assessment from the Rover Group of their majority interest in ISL, and of course I will consider what he says.

Mr Douglas Heyte (Warrington North, Lab) asked Mr Channon to confirm that the instructions given to Mr Day were to talk to everyone with a view to privatizing Austin Rover.

Mr Channon: The instructions were to run the company commercially and to get it into a good commercial state in the interests of all concerned. We were elected on a manifesto to privatize the group and our policy remains to privatize companies to private ownership. That will no doubt take quite a considerable time.

Mr Nicholas Budgen (Wolverhampton South West, Con) asked Mr Channon to make plain to private investors that he was genuinely open to all suggestions for sale, investment or collaboration in respect of BL.

Mr Channon: He will realize from the list I have read out of parts of the Rover Group that he is being disposed of that there is an enterprise programme going on at that front.

Mr John Smith, chief Opposition spokesman on trade and industry: As the Government caused deep concern to everyone in the Rover Group when its surreptitious proposals to sell it off to the Ford Motor Company were revealed earlier this year, does the Government not owe to the people who work in the Rover Group a solid commitment to see it through to commercial success?

It is more important to maintain and extend its production than to seek to privatize it. Will he give an undertaking that if proposals come from Mr Day to reduce the Rover Group to a volume of production at Rover Group he will reject those proposals?

Mr Channon: I am going to wait until I see what he says before I commit myself to rejecting or accepting anything he brings forward. I do not accept what Mr Smith says about surreptitious efforts to sell it off or about the effect that had.

What Rover and other car companies depend on is commercial success, quality, price, maintenance and delivery. Rover has an excellent story to tell on those points and I very much hope it will come to commercial success and that is the Government's policy.



Ministers under fire in the Commons yesterday: Mr Alan Clark (left), Mr Paul Channon and Mr Geoffrey Pattie.

Trade minister attacks 'misleading' figures

In the year ended in September, there was a surplus of £403 million on the balance of trade current account, Mr Alan Clark, Minister for Trade, said during Commons questions.

The country was broadly in balance for the whole of this year, although one month in particular had been particularly disappointing, he said.

He was replying to Mr James Wallace (Orkney and Shetland, Lab) who asked if he would accept that in the third quarter of the year there had been a deficit of £1.2 billion.

Mr Wallace asked what proportion of the (reduction of) the deficit did he see coming from increased exports of manufactured goods and what proportion from increased exports of services.

"There is a fear that the Government is being complacent as the manufacturing base in this country is being eroded."

Mr Clark: His figures are misleading. Our manufacturing productivity has gone up by 32 per cent since 1980. Export in manufactures in the last quarter is at its highest level.

Mr Andrew Mackay (East Berkshire, Lab) said that the trade balance would not be improved by excessive pay increases that were not linked at all to productivity. Unit labour costs were making the country less competitive in the world markets.

Mr Clark: It is on that competitiveness that our success will depend.

Mr James Lammont (Oldham Central and Royton, Lab) asked why, if there was a surplus on the balance of trade, the pound appeared to be slipping all the time against almost every other currency in Europe.

Mr Clark: The sterling-dollar rate has remained the same effectively for the last six months.

Sir Paul Bryan (Boothferry, Con) asked if he would speculate on the effects on the balance of trade if the Labour Party's proposal on the control of foreign investment were to be implemented.

Mr Clark said that the home-sown remedies of Mr Hattersley and his friends would have a very serious impact on confidence in the City.

Mr John Watts (Slough, Con) said that both the level of imports and the buoyancy of retail trade showed that there was no lack of demand in the economy. There were very considerable marketing opportunities waiting for British companies to exploit.

Mr Clark said that consumer spending was going up very fast. That increase was "soaking in" imports and giving rise to the imbalance.

"Until British goods are competitive, the rise in consumer spending is likely to have the effect."

Mr Robin Cook (Livingston, Lab), for the Opposition: Can he name a single other country that has managed to combine oil surpluses with deficits in visible trade? Was it not his office which provided a budget forecast of a £3 billion surplus on current account by the end of this year? Can he give another budget forecast of even this Government which has gone so wrong?

Mr Clark: That forecast is a responsibility of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr Ian Wrightsworth (Stockton South, SDP): His complacency is staggering. The forecast, not least from his own Treasury, for the balance of payments deficit in the forthcoming year is somewhere between £2 billion and £3 billion.

Mr Clark said the lack of competitiveness was a serious drawback, but productivity in manufacturing industry was more than 32 per cent up since the advent of this Government.

Rules on judges to be studied

The Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill) is considering whether all judges are covered by the Commons rule that they can be criticized only by a substantive motion.

Mr Brian Selgeby (Hackney South and Shoreditch, Lab), who was criticized yesterday by Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, for his attack on Mr J.R. Bickford Smith, Senior Master of the Supreme Court, told the Speaker that the Attorney General was attempting to bring the protection given to judges.

Mr Selgeby: Last December I criticized in a debate the Senior Master in the Royal Courts of Justice, Master Bickford Smith, and solicitors Elvorne Mitchell. Subsequently I wrote to the Lord Chancellor and asked him to set up an inquiry. There was considerable correspondence.

Since then I have heard nothing. Yesterday the Lord Chancellor replied to the inquiry by way of answering a printed written question, which was answered by the Attorney General.

It had been asked by the little fellow from one of the Leicesters seats (Mr Peter Brumwell). You will know him, because he gabbles on and you cannot see him because he is so small.

Is it not a gross abuse of both Houses for the Lord Chancellor and the Attorney General to conspire in this fashion to answer the query put down by an MP in this fashion?

My second point is even more important. The Attorney General's answer impugns the integrity of a private solicitor, as well as mine.

I have always been under the impression that if one MP wished to criticize another he had to put down a substantive motion or be prepared to come to the House and do it in debate, having given notice.

My third point is this: In that answer the Attorney General has impugned my integrity for attacking a judge and he said that if one attacks a judge, one can only do it by substantive motion.

The only person I attacked, Master Bickford Smith is not, never has been and never will be a judge. The Attorney General has sought to widen that by saying that the rule not only applies to judges, but to senior judicial officers. Where does one draw the line?

Mr Selgeby asked the Speaker to rule, adding that he liked the Lord Chancellor. The Speaker: That is a major matter, and I should like longer to consider it.

'Hippy convoy' outrage

Trespass clause victory for ministers

PUBLIC ORDER

purpose of residing on the land for any period; that all reasonable steps had been taken to ask them to leave.

"This new clause will provide the police with powers to deal with aggravated trespass by groups such as the hippy convoy without having an adverse effect on rambblers and other users of the countryside."

Mr Conal Kinnaman, Opposition spokesman on home affairs, said such manifestations as the hippy convoy were deeply unpopular. It was important that the weight of criminal law was not used to bear unfairly on people with unconventional lifestyles and for no other reason.

The Home Secretary had said that the Association of Chief Police Officers would not welcome an extension of powers to accompany its reference to the House of Commons this afternoon.

Mr Conal Kinnaman said that the new clause would protect many who had felt defenceless.

change of the law on trespass was not something the Government wanted.

Every one of those words had been gone back on by the Government.

The new clause was unnecessary, unfair and ill thought out, he said.

The Opposition would vote against it.

Sir John Farr (Harborough, Con) wondered if the new clause would go some way to protect other people who enjoyed or worked on the land but were under harassment and threat?

The other day the Master of the Surrey and North Sussex Beagles was attacked with sticks, kicked in the face and suffered a broken arm. Were animal rights protesters catered for in the new clause?

Mr Humphrey Mallins (Creighton North West, Con) said farmers had suffered frustration because the law had discouraged them from using reasonable force to protect people from their land. The new clause would protect many who had felt defenceless.

Rules on judges to be studied

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on Opposition motion on Government's economic strategy.

Lords (3): Debate on findings of European Court of Human Rights on compensation under Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Act.

BBC publishes point-by-point response to Tebbit complaints

This is a condensed version of the BBC's reply to Mr Tebbit's attack.

The BBC sets out the headlines for the main evening news bulletin complained of Tuesday, April 15, 1986 - dealing with the American attack on Libya.

BBC Headlines:

- a) World-wide condemnation of the American air strike on Libya.
- b) Children are casualties - three from Gaddafi's family.
- c) Mrs Thatcher under fire in the Commons defends her decision to allow the use of British bases.
- d) Tonight she shows her critics the proof of Libyan terrorism.

ITN Headlines:

- a) Mr Gorbachov tells Mr Reagan "Our Foreign Ministers can't meet now."
- b) The bombs meant for terrorists kill Colonel Gaddafi's daughter.
- c) President Reagan says: "If necessary we will do it again."
- d) Mr Thatcher: "I agreed last week."
- e) Mr Kinnoch: "It will provoke."
- f) The police are busy with demonstrators in Downing Street tonight.

CCO complaint

"The contrast is clear. The BBC gave particular emphasis to the Libyan case."

BBC response

Not true. ITN carried six headlines. Four of these were concerned with what Conservative Central Office call the "unfavourable" aspect of the bombing (a,b,e,f). One was "neutral" (d), and one, quoting Reagan, was "favourable"

to the British and American case (c). The BBC carried four headlines, two of which were concerned with the "unfavourable" side (a,b). One was divided between "unfavourable" and "neutral" (c), and one was the strongest interview with Mrs Thatcher's position to appear in any of the headlines. ITN's or the BBC's: "Tonight she shows her critics the proof of Libyan terrorism" (d). The BBC was, therefore, the only organization to say at the outset that there was proof of such terrorism. This does not square with CCO's charge of giving particular emphasis to the Libyan case.

Complaint

"The BBC made the principal feature of its news the 'world-wide condemnation' of America - a subjective and emotive description which is repeated but never substantiated throughout the broadcast."

Response

Not true. The phrase "world-wide condemnation" was thoroughly substantiated during the broadcast. Our diplomatic editor, John Simpson, reported that only Canada, Israel and Britain had supported the American action, and he continued: "All the others, loyal allies as well as fair-weather ones, are uniformly hostile to it."

Complaint

"The BBC then turned to the civilian casualties of the raid, thus giving emphasis to one of Libya's major propaganda points - before describing Mrs

How the Tripoli film coverage compared

	BBC (secs)	ITN (secs)
Coverage of raids	25	54
Damage to buildings	52	73
Casualties	41	51
Interview with civilians	35	32
Interview with doctor	2	0
Demonstrations	22	9
Pieces to camera	36	16
Final update telephone call	54	0

Thatcher as being 'under fire' in the Commons?

Response

Seriously misleading. The order and language of the two sets of headlines are in fact much the same. CCO chooses not to draw attention to the fact that ITN, as well as the BBC, chose the civilian casualties as the subject for its second headline, and that the language of the one is no more emphatic than that of the other.

Complaint

"In our view ITN chose a very different approach, which emphasized hard fact..."

Response

There appear to be five criticisms in this passage, not all of them clearly expressed:

- a) that ITN chose a "very different approach" of the headlines, which emphasized hard fact, while the BBC's headlines did not.
- Not true. Not one of the BBC's headlines was conjectural: each was fully substantiated in the reporting that followed.
- b) that the BBC's phrases ("world-wide condemnation" etc) were vague.
- Not true. We have already demonstrated in some detail

impartial and scrupulously fair.

Complaint

"In the section following the headlines the BBC went straight into alarmist hyperbole: 'The world is waiting to see what Colonel Gaddafi is going to do in response'. It was a phrase which raised the general level of anxiety while doing nothing to inform the viewer of the facts."

Response

Not true. The sentence quoted from the BBC was a statement of objective fact as it was that day. Our diplomatic editor had spoken to senior officials from four different governments - those of Britain, the United States, France and West Germany - and he had found that Gaddafi's response had indeed become their main concern that afternoon. Foreign ministries, including the Foreign Office, were formulating advice to their citizens in sensitive areas.

Complaint

"The BBC then chose a particularly damaging phrase to describe America's response, 'Washington the mood is one of jubilation', which, when sandwiched between phrases such as 'children are casualties' and 'causing deaths and injuries to men, women and children as they slept in their homes', suggested extreme callousness."

Response

Not true. It is contestable that the mood in Washington that day was one of jubilation. It is not the BBC's function to

decide whether some facts are too 'damaging' or too 'callous' to be broadcast; and if we were to take that decision we would indeed be open to the accusation of manipulating the news for political purposes.

Complaint

"It also devoted far more of the opening paragraph than ITN did to words and phrases designed to arouse anti-American emotion."

Response

The BBC rejects in the strongest terms that its words and phrases were "designed" to do anything other than state the objective facts.

Complaint

"In both the BBC and the ITN bulletins the first full film story was a report from Tripoli. Both had much the same story. The contrast, however, is significant."

Response

Not true. The ITN film report was three minutes 55 seconds; the BBC film report was three minutes 51 seconds.

CCO obviously added in a telephone report from Kate Adie, illustrated by a still photograph of her, on the latest situation regarding Colonel Gaddafi's family.

There is no evidence anywhere in the CCO report to substantiate the claim that one report was more factual than the other.

Complaint

"The ITN report is briefer and more factual, ending with a summary that expressed the

which had attracted world-wide condemnation and which had greatly increased international sympathy and support for Libya, and that by supporting the Americans the British Government had put British lives at risk."

Response

Nowhere were the words "unjustifiable" or "aggression" used by us, except in quotation by others. It is a fact that the raids caused the deaths of many civilians, attracted world-wide condemnation, increased political support, if only temporarily for Gaddafi, and that British lives - those, that is, of some individuals - were placed at risk. But at no stage did we "sandwich", to use an earlier CCO expression, these unquestionable facts together.

April 17, 1986.

The CCO document states on page 18: "there was indeed considerable speculation at the time concerning a connection between the raid and the (EI AB) bomb, but subsequent information showed that there had never been any". It was this suggestion of a link between the two events, widely held and reported by most of the media at the time and finally disproved only at the recent Hindawi trial, which featured in the Nine o'Clock News and was alluded to several times. So, too, did ITN, although CCO appears to have overlooked this fact.

So, in common with very many others - including ITN - the BBC linked the two events. This assumption was incorrect and with hindsight should not have been made.

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Councils are rapped over £700m home repair waste

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

Local authorities could improve council house maintenance by up to 30 per cent, worth about £700 million a year, if they adopted better management systems and concentrated on a sustained programme of repairs and maintenance, the Audit Commission says in a report published today.

The report gives a catalogue of waste in present housing maintenance efforts by some authorities, including too much work done on a jobbing basis, too many emergency repairs, failure to ensure effective competition from contractors, whether their own direct labour organizations or not, and the high cost of redecoration and repair bills for properties left vacant.

Mr John Banham, controller of the commission, emphasized there was no suggestion that local government housing was in worse shape than private sector housing, which had the same problems of disrepair.

"But by failing to invest in routine maintenance we are running down the nation's assets. Every year that we put this off means that it will cost more later, and to run it down is a disservice. But this is sadly what we have been doing, and the report is all about how we can reverse this downward trend."

He said that the report was not an attempt to cut expenditure. "It shows how to provide more maintenance work for the same cost and £700 million is well worth having in extra value."

The backlog in council house maintenance and improvements totals some £20 billion in England alone, and the report says that annual expenditure is more than £2 billion, about £425 for each of the 4.8 million council homes in England and Wales. The maintenance backlog in inner London averages £4,500 a dwelling, compared with £2,500 in the metropolitan districts and £1,400 in the smaller shire districts.

Throughout the country the picture varies, with some authorities coping efficiently with the problem; but overall the report criticizes too much jobbing work, which can often cost up to 50 per cent more than the same job done as part of a planned maintenance programme because of extra travel, problems with the wrong materials, inspection and overhead costs.

It says that emergencies, often the most expensive of all jobs, should not exceed 5 per cent of jobbing repairs, but in some authorities they account for 25 to 30 per cent.

The commission points out the urgency of reducing the backlog because in the next five to ten years houses built immediately after the war will need big repairs. This could add £900 million a year to the council house maintenance bill over the next 15 years.

Accordingly it proposes that authorities, many of whom do not know the condition of their stock in sufficient detail, should draw up a detailed five-year plan aimed at restoring the stock, with the cost and priorities clearly established.

They should set up programmes of work, including estate-based repairs with local multi-trade teams, each responsible for up to 2,000 dwellings; establish clear service standards, such as 24 hours for emergencies, which should account for no more than 10 per cent of jobbing repairs, and three to six weeks for all non-urgent repairs; and should put out as much maintenance as possible to competitive tender, enabling small private contractors to tender.

In addition, tenants should be encouraged to meet their obligations to keep houses in good decorative repair so that expenditure on re-lets does not distort maintenance priorities, and authorities should ensure that responsive maintenance does not crowd out an effective rolling programme for such items as re-roofing, re-wiring, guttering and re-pointing.

The commission acknowledges that to implement these plans and management arrangements, there must be sufficient resources. Authorities should use all local resources, including increasing rents and the proceeds from the sale of assets, at least to clear the present maintenance backlog and keep the stock in good condition.

Improving Council House Maintenance (The Audit Commission for Local Authorities in England and Wales, Stationery Office, £6.75).

Coal looks to end losses in 1988-89

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

The coal industry should break even by 1988-89, a year later than expected, Sir Robert Haslam, chairman of British Coal, told MPs yesterday.

But in a cautiously optimistic assessment of the future of the industry, given to the Commons select committee on energy, he predicted that from next March there would be a marked slowing down in the rate of colliery closures.

Sir Robert acknowledged that British Coal would lose about £300 million this year. The fall-off in oil prices and downward trend of international coal prices had meant the loss of potential profit of about £400 million. In the first half of the year the loss had been about £240 million, but it could be contained.

The break-even target for 1988-89 was still pretty formidable, Sir Robert said. But productivity this year was 22 per cent higher than last.

Sir Robert declared calls from Labour MPs to give precise manpower projections, but he said: "We do perceive beyond the end of March that we shall be in much calmer waters". He suggested that British Coal was entering a phase similar to that of British Steel three years ago before its recovery.



Fiona Brockway, of The Royal Ballet, being kept on her toes by Emma Burns, aged eight, of The Castle Bar School, Ealing, west London, when company members met pupils after The Dream machine at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden (Photograph: John Rogers).

Big expenditure on new prisons 'a costly failure'

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Massive investment by the Government in new prisons is a costly failure, the annual report of the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders says today.

The forecast made by Mr Leon Brittan in 1983, when he was Home Secretary, that the prison building programme would end overcrowding by 1991 will not be met, Nacro says.

The report says that no reduction in prison overcrowding has been achieved in the past five years. In March 1981, prisons were overcrowded by 12 per cent, the same percentage as in March 1985.

In February of this year, 17,148 prisoners were still sharing a cell with one or two others.

Under present plans, many thousands of prisoners would still be sharing cells in 1991.

Miss Vivien Stern, director of Nacro, says in the report: "The massive investment in new prisons is draining resources away from the existing system and reducing standards still further."

"The money available for education was reduced from 2.3 per cent of the prison budget in 1979-80 to 1.85 per cent in 1984-85."

Prisoners in England and Wales have had a pay rise. The flat rate, without overtime, has gone up from £2.98 a week to £3.10.

Incentive schemes now offer a maximum of £5.10 a week, compared with £4.83. Most money is spent on tobacco, although savings are encouraged.

There has been a slow, steady and relentless deterioration in prison conditions in the past 20 years, she says.

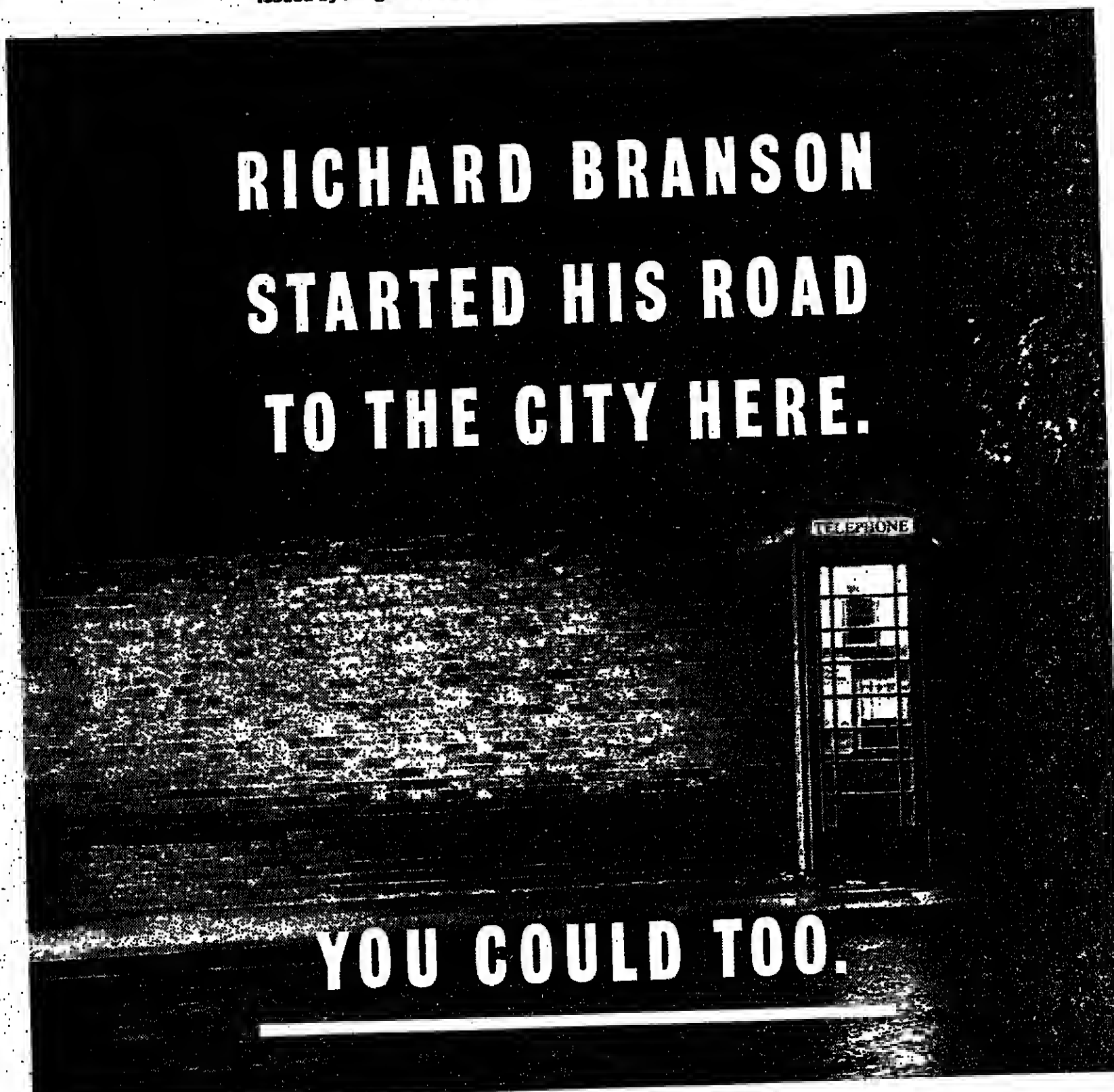
This year's revised Home Office handbook for courts, *The Sentence of the Court*, "points out as clearly as it can the positive disadvantages of a high level of imprisonment."

"Yet the proportionate use of custody continues to rise. In 1974, 15 per cent of men over 21 sentenced for indictable offences received immediate prison sentences. This figure had risen by 1984 to 20 per cent."

There is an imbalance in the way crime is dealt with, the report says. Considerable resources and energy are directed to the detection, prosecution and punishment of crime, which still keeps ahead of them.

Yet little is allocated to preventing crime or helping the individuals and areas which suffer most from it, Miss Stern says.

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FROM THE ROCK MARKET TO THE STOCK MARKET.

Challenge to church on shares

By Sheila Gann, Political Staff

The Church Commissioners are under pressure from inside the church to sell its investments in companies with links in South Africa.

The commissioners defend its South African portfolio by arguing that it would be illegal to divest any further.

Sir Douglas Lovelock, the first church estates commissioner, has cited the Megarry judgement involving the National Union of Mineworkers as precedent against the sale.

This is challenged today by Mr Andrew Phillips, a leading charity lawyer, who investigated the legal position on behalf of Dr Alan Webster, Dean of St Paul's and a church commissioner.

Mr Phillips argues that there is a distinction between private, non-charitable trusts, such as the NUM pension fund, and charities, like the church commissioners.

The commissioners, whose aim is to promote "the care of souls", must not lend support and approbation to anything which conflicts with this, he says. It was "misguided" to use the Megarry judgement as a defence.

His opinion will be used against the commissioners in the debate on their investment policy at the General Synod next week. Dr Webster says he will move an amendment calling for a start to divestment.

Union gets cut-price new cars

The electricians' union has negotiated discounts on new cars for its 347,000 members.

The deal is the latest in a catalogue of benefits obtained by the Electrical, Electronic Telecommunication and Plumbing Union.

After agreement with a Shropshire-based car dealer, EETPU members will be able to obtain 15 per cent discounts on new cars and officials hope they will buy British makes.

Earlier this year, the union negotiated discounts on home, car and life insurance, mortgages, pension schemes and holidays.

Court change in head's trial

The trial of an independent grammar school headmaster accused of assaulting a pupil by caning him, will be held at Knightsbridge Crown Court, west London.

The case against Mr John Pearman, aged 37, of Village Road, Enfield, north London, who is accused of causing actual bodily harm to the boy aged 13 was due to be heard at Wood Green Crown Court.

Murder case under review

The Court of Appeal is to review the case of a convicted murderer whose case was featured in BBC's *Rough Justice* television series.

Margaret Lavery, aged 50, was jailed for life in 1979 for the murder of her son, Alan, aged 14, who was found, trussed up at their home in Bamber Bridge, Preston. He had been stabbed 10 times.

Cathedral gift

Cambridge County Council is to give £250,000 towards essential repair work to Ely Cathedral. A total of £4 million is needed to repair the eleventh-century Norman building.

Queen's call

The Queen has called rat catchers to her country park at Sandringham in Norfolk. The rodents have been attracted to tittis left by picnickers.

THE ROYAL MASONIC HOSPITAL

Governors and Subscribing Lodges are informed that the election of a new Board of Management have been sent to all Craft Lodge Secretaries for distribution to their members.

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Suez 30 years on

Soldier recalls the big 'fireworks' display he was part of in 1956

By Peter Davenport, Defence Correspondent

History has passed its own judgement on the political and military wisdom of the invasion of Suez, but for the men involved in the fighting each anniversary of the event brings back more personal memories.

Thirty years ago yesterday about 700 men of the 3rd Battalion, The Parachute Regiment were dropped on to the El Gamil airfield west of Port Said - 24 hours before the main seaborne invasion force was scheduled to land.

Among them was Private Terence Horton, who is now aged 49 and a building works manager in east London. He said: "For everybody else the fifth of November is Guy Fawkes night, but for all of us who were in Suez we remember the day for fireworks of a rather different kind."

For many Suez was their first taste of action. As they stepped out of their transport planes laden with heavy weapons containers, their only thoughts were of the reception they were about to receive from the Egyptian forces below.

The controversy about the political decision to invade would come later, but as first light broke on the morning of November 5 the atmosphere on board the aircraft approaching Port Said was of anticipation and some excitement.

Private Horton was among the first to jump. As well as his weapons and equipment he also carried a 35mm camera he had bought while stationed in Cyprus - the photographs on this page are a selection of what he took.

Now the television cameras

bring today's wars into the family living room, but these photographs still capture the atmosphere of the battlefield in an evocative way.

Mr Horton has vivid memories of the fighting to achieve the paras' objectives - to secure the airfield, prepare for the demolition of a bridge on the road to Alexandria and to advance on Port Said.

He says now that he and many of his fellow soldiers considered that the decision to send them in 24 hours ahead of the main invasion force was of no military value and unnecessarily hazardous.

"Rumour had it that pressure was being brought to bear on the Government to halt hostilities and that we were hurriedly sent in in order to present the critics with a fait accompli."

"We were lightly armed and if the Egyptians had reacted aggressively with heavy equipment we could have been in severe trouble. As it was we lost four men and had another 34 wounded. It could have been much worse."

As in all wars there was a black humour attached to many of the incidents.

Dug in, waiting for dawn and with the night so black it was impossible to see the end of your own extended arm, one group of paras thought an enemy squad had been seen moving along the beach carrying canoes. A tracer bullet was fired, followed by a hail of small arms from the British trenches. Next day the "enemy" was found to be a donkey, its body riddled with bullets.

A friend of Mr Horton pulled the pin of his grenade in

expectation of an attack, only to find he could not replace it when the alert passed. His hand developed cramp so, rather than throw the grenade and risk attracting a mortar attack, he sat through the night clutching it between his thighs.

In another incident as paras moved through a sewage farm they came under attack from an aircraft. The sewage containers offered the only possible protection - so they jumped in, only to discover that the plane strafing them was one of their own.

The next morning the paras advanced. Mr Horton said, with one platoon occupying a hospital only to lose their platoon commander, sergeant and two men to accurate fire from buildings near by.

Later in the day the main seaborne forces arrived. That night a ceasefire came into effect.

Mr Horton added: "I had the films developed when we got back to Cyprus, but I never had them printed. I had almost forgotten about them until the anniversary rolled round this year."



The oil tanks burn on November 6, 1956, (above top) as the 3rd Battalion, The Parachute Regiment takes over Port Said. For many of the men it was their first taste of action, but they could still manage a smile during a meal break for Private Terence Horton, who took both these photographs.

Call for airlines to end price fixing

By Harvey Elliott, Air Correspondent

A new report by the Institute for Fiscal Studies urges European transport ministers to introduce greater competition between airlines when they hold their meeting on aviation policy in Brussels next week.

It wants to see an end to the practice of price-fixing and agreements between airlines not to compete on certain routes.

The institute calls for "full application of the competition principles of the Treaty of Rome to prevent the entrenched European airlines abusing their dominant position."

The Consumers Association has also written to Mr John Moore, Secretary of State for Transport, urging him not to agree to a compromise, because it would fly in the face of his earlier apparent commitment to full liberalization.

A number of European ministers are against abandoning current policies.

At the International Air Transport Association's annual meeting in Montreux this week it was clear that there will be strong resistance to any move to force them to abandon price-fixing meetings or to use the courts to impose unrestricted competition.



Private Terence Horton (left) before the drop into Egypt in 1956 and as he is today.

Planes put to test by Younger

By Peter Davenport, Defence Correspondent

Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Defence, is to take a test flight in each of the two aircraft competing for the valuable contract to provide the RAF with its next generation of airborne early warning planes.

He will make his first flight, on board the Boeing E-3 Awacs, from RAF Waddington in Lincolnshire today. On November 18 he will take a test flight on board the GEC Nimrod aircraft.

The decision of the Mr Younger to take a personal trial of the two competing systems was announced by the Ministry of Defence yesterday, the day before the "best and final" offers from GEC and Boeing, are due to land on his desk.

Mr Younger is expected to reach his decision before the end of the year.

As the details of his test flights were announced, some reports said yesterday that the two rival aircraft had recently been involved in fly-off tests along the east coast of England.

Eight held over £4m drug raid

Seven men and one woman were remanded in custody yesterday charged in connection with an alleged £4 million cannabis smuggling operation.

The police and customs officers recovered 1.5 tons of cannabis resin valued at more than £4 million in a raid at Aberbach beach, near Fishguard, Dyfed, this week.

The eight were remanded in custody until next Monday by Haverfordwest magistrates. There was no application for bail.

Those charged were: Michael Peter Edwards, aged 39, a company manager, of Seymour Street, London W1; Peter Frederick Welch, aged 47, a musician, of Uplands Crescent, Swansea; Elie Seymour, aged 27, of Copperfield Way, Chislehurst, Kent; Kim Buckley, aged 32, a motor trader, of Rhyl Lewis, Dyfed; David Jeffrey, aged 26, a despatch rider, of Beulah, Dyfed; his brother, Peter Jeffrey, aged 40, a builder, of Tresaith, Dyfed.

Robert Turnbull, aged 34, unemployed, of South Shields, Tyne-and-Wear; and Neil Franks, aged 30, of Carpenters Cottage, Sittingbourne, Kent.

Stud farm fails in appeal on rates

A test case to decide whether stud farm owners in England and Wales are entitled to rates exemption may be decided by the House of Lords.

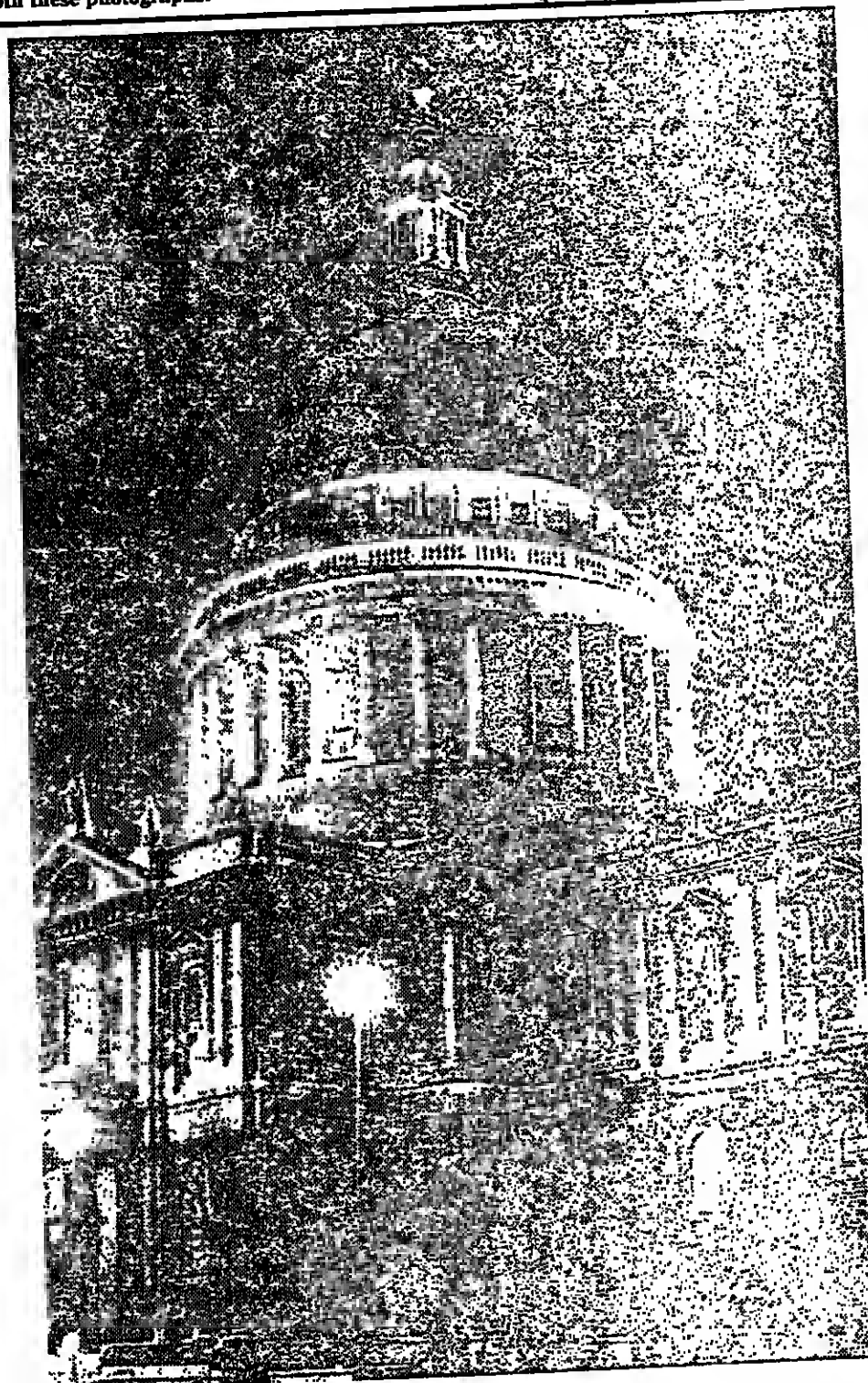
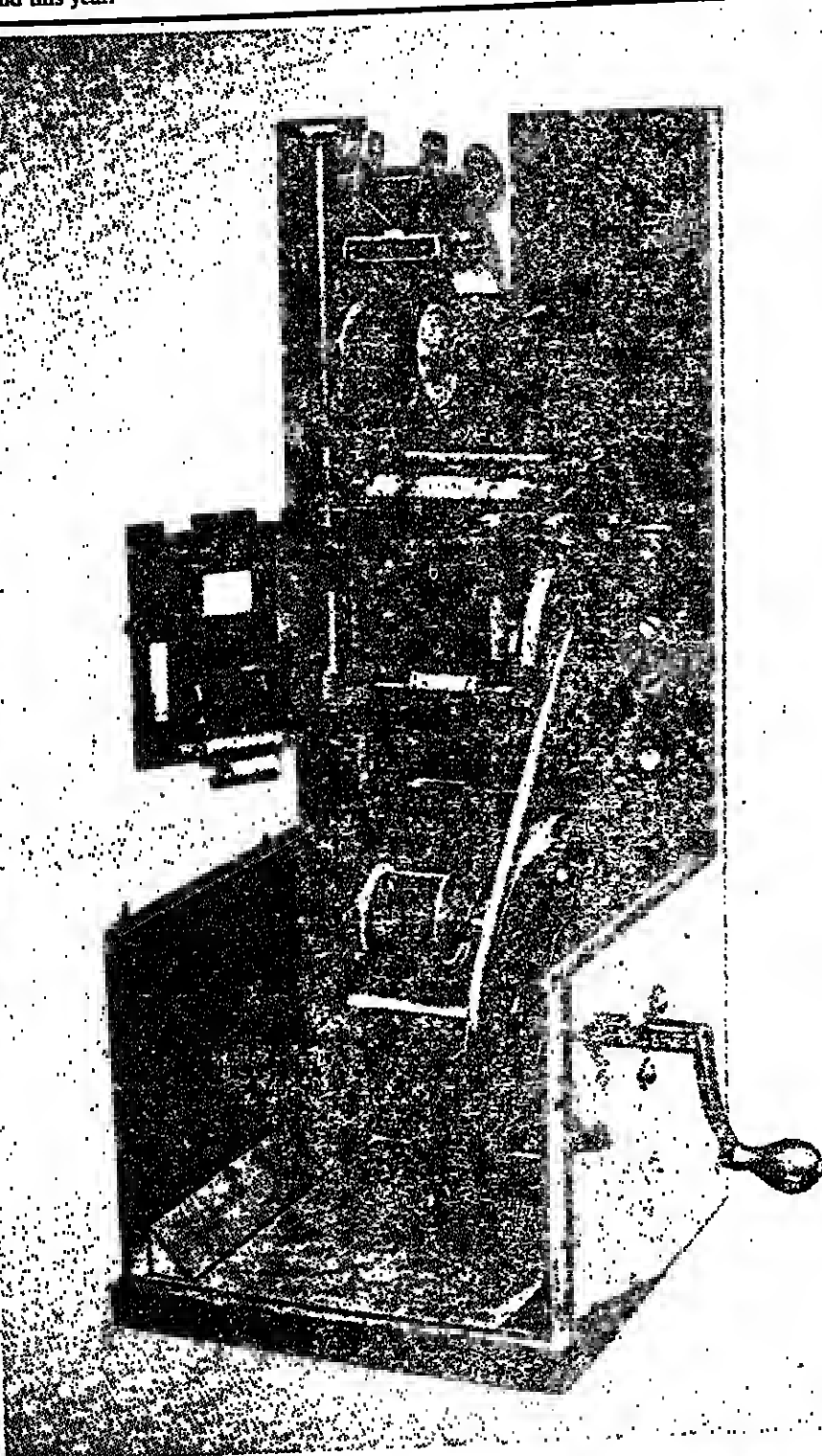
The Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal yesterday by Whitbury Farm and Stud Ltd. of Hampshire, which claimed that it should be exempted because the farm consisted of agricultural buildings under the terms of the General Rate Act 1967.

Lord Justice Lawton, sitting with Lord Justices Lloyd and Balcombe, gave the stud farm permission to take the case to the Lords after counsel said that 400 other cases were awaiting a final decision. In a reserved judgement,

Lord Justice Lawton said the case was the latest in attempts by stud farm owners to establish rate exemption since the Local Government Act 1929 derated agricultural land.

Dismissing the appeal with costs, the judge said the question was whether stud owners who bred racing stock on premises with agricultural land attached should enjoy the same rate exemption as those who bred cattle and sheep.

A spokesman for the Thoroughbred Breeders Association said: "The Court of Appeal has found that breeding of thoroughbred horses is not an agricultural operation and therefore stud farm buildings should be rated". An appeal would be considered.



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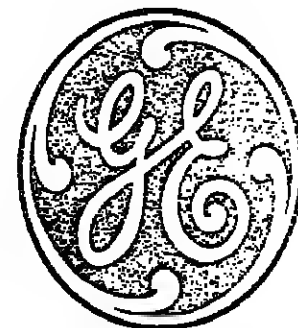
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Grassroots verdict

Campaign embarrassment

Winners and losers

US MID-TERM ELECTIONS

Reagan to stand firm despite Senate loss

Continued from page 1

Democrats fared less well. It appeared yesterday before all 435 results were in that they may have picked up as few as three seats. On the whole, familiar incumbents were returned on both sides.

But there were some newcomers who succeeded returning Congressmen, the most famous being Mr. Joseph Kennedy, aged 33, the son of the late Robert Kennedy, who won comfortably in the Boston seat held for more than 30 years by the former Speaker Thomas "Tip" O'Neill.

His sister, Kathleen Kennedy Townsend, failed to beat her woman Republican opponent in Baltimore. Their uncle, Senator Edward Kennedy, who was not himself up for election this year, is expected to take over the chairmanship of the Senate's general committee in the re-assignment of committee chairmanships.

The Republicans did best in the governors' race. The historic capture of Alabama, the first time a Republican took this deep south state since the Civil War, marked a clear break with the George Wallace era. Further south in Texas they also ousted the Democratic incumbent Mark White.

The election of a Republican Hispanic-American governor in Florida offset the defeat in the Senate race of Senator Paula Hawkins. And Republican governors were installed in traditionally conservative states previously held by Democrats - Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Kansas.

The Republicans also maintained their hold on America's largest state, with the reelection of Governor George Deukmejian in California.

Voters decide on the vital issues

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

Voters from Maine to California yesterday delivered their verdicts on a range of subjects including AIDS, drugs, nuclear power, gambling, taxes and women's rights. Many of their answers, when added to ballots in some 43 states, have national implications and are an increasingly important aspect of US elections.

California approved a referendum that would make English the official language, a measure strongly opposed by Hispanic, Asian, and civil rights groups.

In Oregon there was overwhelming grassroots rejection of a proposition that would have allowed adults to grow marijuana for their own use.

These were two of the most controversial of some 226 referenda that American voters decided on Tuesday. "Direct democracy" propositions allowed voters to ignore the usual legislative process and propose new laws.

The Oregon proposition was put by a group calling itself the "Oregon Marijuana Initiative". It would have permitted anyone aged 18 or older to grow and possess the drug for personal use. But voters strongly rejected the proposition after a warning by the State Attorney-General's office that such a law would be unenforceable and by drug-abuse officials that it sent the wrong signal to the youth.

California rejected by a two-to-one margin the proposition advanced by Mr Lyndon Larouche, the right-wing and fringe presidential candidate, that would isolate AIDS victims. It was bitterly opposed by leaders of the homosexual community and a number of Hollywood celebrities, including Elizabeth Taylor.

Californians approved measures against toxic waste disposal, put a cap on state salaries and as expected,

California Chief Justice Rose Bird was ousted overwhelmingly. Voters in and around the predominantly black Roxbury area of Boston rejected by about three-to-one a non-binding referendum on forming a separate city called Mandela.

Massachusetts voters rejected a proposal to use state funds to aid private schools by about a two-to-one ratio. New York voters approved a \$1.45 billion bond issue for environmental projects.

Rhode Island voters, overwhelmingly Roman Catholic, rejected the proposed ban on state-funded abortions, except when the life of the mother was threatened, by more than three-to-two.

In Vermont a proposal to add the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) to the state's constitution headed for defeat. This had been seen as the spearhead of a possible nationwide attempt to revive the national movement to make ERA part of the United States constitution. That oath seems to have suffered a mortal blow.

In Oregon, a proposal calling for the creation of a state-wide nuclear free zone, including the closing of the state's only operating nuclear plant until a high level waste site was in operation, was defeated.

Voters in Kansas approved an amendment which would allow bars and restaurants to serve alcohol. This was banned in 1880 but stores were allowed to sell drink in 1948. Until now, however, open saloons in Kansas were forbidden.

Other measures approved included a new state lottery in Florida, the cleaning up of toxic waste sites in New York and Massachusetts, and a mandatory seat belt law in Nebraska.



President and Mrs. Reagan waving as they board a helicopter to return to the White House as the campaign ended.

Computer bombards the sick

From Paul Vallely, Fort Worth

It was not, we are assured, President Reagan's intention that the old and the sick should be dragged from their hospital beds in a last-attempt to swell the Republican vote in Texas. But that was not how all of the patients saw it.

The vigour of the President's unsuccessful personal campaign to maintain his party's working majority in the Senate in Tuesday's election has been much remarked upon here.

But even Mr Reagan's most steadfast admirers thought he had gone too far when he besieged bed-ridden patients in Mesquite Community Hospital, Texas, for four hours.

It was not the President in person, of course. Political campaigners in the United States have devised a new form of lobbying in which a recorded message is played by a computer.

But this time the computer, which is based in Fort Worth,

went haywire. Instead of calling private homes in Cleveland, Ohio, it bombarded the local general hospital.

For four hours last weekend the calls went through to the emergency room, the nurses home and the bedside telephones of the patients.

Perhaps the President's only real mistake was in not ordering a fleet of bathtubs to form a shuttle to the polling booth.

Winners in House battle for 100th Congress

Alabama

- 1 R Herbert Callahan (84)*
2 R William Dickinson (64)
3 D William Nichols (66)
4 D Tom Beville (66)
5 D Ronnie Hatcliff (80)*
6 D Ben Edrich (82)
7 D Claude Harris (D)

Alaska

- AL R Donald Young (73)

Arizona

- 1 R John Rhodes III (R)
2 D Morris Udall (61)
3 K Bob Stump (76)*
4 R Jon Kyl (R)
5 R James Kolbe (84)

Arkansas

- 1 D William Alexander (68)
2 D Tommy Robinson (84)
3 R J.P. Hammerschmidt (66)
4 D Bryn Anthony Jr (78)

California

- 1 D Douglas Bosco (82)
2 R Wally Hoyer (R)
3 D Robert Matsui (78)
4 D Vic Fazio (78)
5 D Sala Burton (82)
6 D Barbara Boxer (82)
7 D George Miller (74)
8 D Ronald Dellums (70)
9 D Fortney Stark (72)
10 D Don Edwards (62)
11 D Thomas Lantos (80)
12 R Ernest Conaway (R)
13 D Norman Shumway (78)
14 D Howard Berman (82)
15 D Tony Coelho (78)
16 D Leon Panetta (76)
17 R Charles Stenholm (78)
18 D Richard Lehman (82)
19 R Robert Lagomastro (74)
20 R William Thomas (78)
21 R Elton Gallegly (R)
22 R Carlos Moorhead (R)
23 D Anthony Beilenson (76)
24 D Henry Waxman (74)*
25 D Edward Roybal (62)
26 D Howard Berman (82)
27 D Mel Levine (82)
28 D Julian Dixon (78)
29 D Augustus Hawkins (62)
30 D Matthew Martinez (82)
31 D Mervyn Dymally (80)
32 D Glenn Anderson (68)
33 R David Dreier (80)
34 D Esteban Torres (82)
35 R Jerry Lewis (78)
36 D George Brown Jr (82)
37 R Alfred Mendelsohn (82)
38 Undecided (R)
39 R William Dannemeyer (78)
40 R Robert Badham (76)
41 R Bill Lowery (80)
42 R Daniel Lipinski (78)
43 R Ronald Picius (82)
44 Undecided (D)
45 R Duncan Hunter (80)

Colorado

- 1 D Patricia Schroeder (72)
2 D David Skaggs (D)
3 D Ben Campbell (R)
4 R Hank Brown (80)
5 R Joel Helley (R)
6 R Daniel Schaefer (83)

Connecticut

- 1 D Barbara Kennedy (82)
2 D Samuel Gejdenson (80)
3 D Bruce Morrison (80)
4 R Stewart Minton (70)
5 R John Rowland (84)
6 R Nancy Johnson (82)

Delaware

- AL D Thomas Carper (82)

Florida

- 1 D Earl Hutto (78)
2 D James Grant (D)*
3 D Charles Bennett (48)*
4 D William Chappell (68)*
5 R Bill McCollum (80)*
6 D Kenneth Mackay (82)
7 D Sam Gibbons (62)*
8 C. W. Young (70)*
9 R Alfredo Barrios (82)
10 D David Higginbotham (R)
11 D Bill Nelson (80)
12 R Tom Lewis (82)*
13 R Connie Mack (82)
14 Daniel Icahn (78)
15 R Clay Shaw (80)*
16 D Lawrence Smith (82)

Georgia

- 1 D Robert Thomas (82)*
2 D Charles Rangel (80)*
3 D Richard Ray (82)*
4 R Patrick Swindall (84)
5 R John Lewis (D)
6 R Newt Gingrich (78)
7 D George Darden (83)
8 D James Rowland (82)
9 D Edgar Jenkins (76)*
10 D Douglas Burnard Jr (76)

Hawaii

- 1 R Patricia Smith (D)
2 D Daniel Akaka (76)

Idaho

- 1 R Larry Craig (80)
2 D Richard Stallings (84)

Illinois

- 1 D Charles Hayes (83)
2 D Gus Savage (80)
3 D Martin Russo (74)
4 R Jack Davis (R)
5 D William Lipinski (82)
6 R Henry Hyde (74)
7 D Cardiss Collins (73)
8 D Dan Rostenkowski (58)
9 D Sidney Yates (48)
10 R John Porter (80)
11 D Frank Lautenberg (64)
12 R Philip Crane (69)
13 R Harris Fawell (84)
14 R J. Dennis Hastert (R)
15 R Edward Madigan (72)*
16 R Lynn Martin (80)
17 D James Evans (82)
18 R Robert Michalek (56)
19 D Terry Bruce (84)
20 D Richard Durbin (82)
21 Undecided (D)
22 D Kenneth Gray (54)

Indiana

- 1 D Peter Visclosky (84)
2 D Philip Sharp (74)
3 D Thomas Ward (R)
4 D Daniel Coats (80)
5 D James Jentz (R)
6 R Dan Burton (82)
7 R John Myers (66)
8 D Francis McCloskey (82)
9 D Lee Hamilton (64)
10 D Andrew Jacobs Jr (64)

Iowa

- 1 R Jim Leach (76)
2 R Thomas Tauke (78)
3 D David Nagle (R)
4 D Neal Smith (58)
5 R Jim Lightfoot (84)
6 R Frederick Grandy (D)

Kansas

- 1 R Charles Roberts (80)
2 R Janice Meyers (84)*
3 R Dan Glickman (76)
4 R Robert Whitaker (78)

Kentucky

- 1 D Carroll Hubbard Jr (74)*
2 D William Natcher (80)*
3 D Romano Mazzoli (70)
4 R Jim Bunning (R)
5 R Harold Rogers (80)*
6 R Larry Hopkins (78)
7 D Carl Perkins (84)

Louisiana

- 1 R Robert Livingston (77)*

This is a list of the newly elected House of Representatives for the 100th Congress of the United States. In the results, issued by Associated Press, the figure indicates the number of the congressional district. This is followed by the party of the winner and their name. Lines in bold indicate the seat has changed hands. If the incumbent is reelected, the name is followed by the date in brackets when they were first elected. If the person is a newcomer then D or R in brackets indicates the party that previously held the seat. AL instead of a district number indicates a representative elected "at large", where there is only one representative in a state. * indicates an untested seat. † indicates the winner only faced an independent candidate.

Missouri

- 1 D William Clay (68)
2 R Jack Banzler (D)
3 D Richard Gephardt (76)
4 D El Skelton (76)*
5 D Alan Wheat (82)
6 R E. Thomas Coleman (76)
7 R Gene Taylor (72)
8 R William Emerson (80)
9 D Harold Volkmer (76)

Montana

- 1 D Patrick Williams (78)
2 Undecided (R)

Nebraska

- 1 R Douglas Bereuter (78)
2 Hal Beaulieu (80)*
3 R Virginia Smith (74)

Nevada

- 1 D James Bilbray (D)
2 Undecided (R)

New Hampshire

- 1 R Robert Smith (84)
2 R Judd Gregg (80)

New Jersey

- 1 D James Florio (74)
2 D William Hughes (74)
3 Undecided (D)
4 R Christopher Smith (80)
5 R Margaret Roukema (80)
6 D Bernard Dwyer (80)
7 R Matthew Rinaldo (72)
8 D Robert Roe (69)
9 D Robert Torricelli (82)
10 D Peter Rodino (48)*
11 R Dean Gallo (84)
12 R James Courter (78)
13 H. James Sotomayor (84)
14 D Frank Guarini (78)

New Mexico

- 1 R Manuel Lujan Jr (68)
2 R Joseph Skeco (80)
3 D William Richardson (82)

New York

- 1 D George Hochstrasser (R)
2 D Thomas Downey (74)
3 D Robert Muzzo (82)
4 R Norman Lent (70)
5 R Raymond McGrath (80)
6 D Floyd Flake (D)
7 D Gary Ackerman (83)
8 D Stephen Solarz (74)
9 D Thomas Manton (84)
10 D Charles Schumer (80)*
11 D Edolpho Tomasko (82)
12 D Major Owens (82)
13 D John Marsha (84)
14 R Guy Molinari (80)
15 R S. William Green (78)
16 D Charles Rangel (70)*
17 R Theodore Weiss (76)
18 D Robert Garcia (78)
19 D Doug Walgren (78)
20 D Joseph Gaydos (68)*
21 R Thomas Ridge (82)
22 D Austin Murphy (76)*
23 R William Clinger (78)

Rhode Island

- 1 D Fernando S. Germain (60)
2 D Claudine Schneider (80)

South Carolina

- 1 R Arthur Ravenel Jr (R)
2 R Floyd Spence (70)
3 D Butler Derrick (74)
4 D Elizabeth Patterson (R)
5 D John Spratt Jr (82)*
6 D Robert T. Talton Jr (82)

South Dakota

- AL D Tim Johnson (D)

Tennessee

- 1 R James Quillen (62)
2 R John Duncan (64)
3 D Marilyn Lloyd (74)
4 D James Cooper (82)*
5 D William Boner (78)
6 D Burton Gionis (84)
7 R Donald Sausquett (82)
8 D Ed Jones (69)
9 D Harold Ford (74)*

Texas

- 1 D Jim Chapman (85)*
2 D Charles Wilson (72)
3 D Steve Bartlett (82)*
4 D Ralph Hall (80)
5 D John Bryant (82)
6 R Joe Barton (84)
7 R Bill Archer (70)
8 D Jack Edwards (80)
9 D Jack Brooks (82)*
10 D J.J. Pickle (63)
11 D James Leath (78)*
12 D James Wright Jr (54)
13 R Elton Broussard (84)
14 Undecided (R)
15 D E. de la Garza (64)*
16 D Ronald Coleman (82)
17 D Charles Stenholm (78)*
18 R Larry Combs (84)
19 R Henry Gonzalez (61)*
20 R Lamar Smith (R)
21 R Thomas DeLay (84)
22 R Robert Byrd (84)*
23 D Albert Claitor (84)*
24 D Martin Frost (78)
25 D Michael Andrews (82)*
26 R Richard Armitage (82)*
27 D Solomon Ortiz (82)*

North Carolina

- 1 D Walter Jones (66)
2 D L.T. Valentine (82)
3 D H. Martin Lancaster (72)
4 D David Price (R)
5 D Stephen Neal (74)
6 Undecided (R)
7 D Charles Rose III (72)
8 D W.G. Hefner (74)
9 R J. Alex McMillan (84)
10 R Thomas Balchiger (R)
11 Undecided (R)

North Dakota

- AL D Byron Dorgan (80)

Ohio

- 1 D Thomas Luken (74)
2 D Willis Gradison Jr (74)
3 D Tony Hall (78)
4 R Michael Ooley (81)
5 R Delbert Latta (88)
6 R Bob McEwen (80)
7 R Michael DeWine (82)*
8 R Donald Luken (76)
9 D Marcia Kaptur (82)
10 R Clarence Miller (66)
11 D Dennis Eckart (80)
12 R John Kasich (82)
13 D Donald Payer (D)
14 D Thomas Sawyer (D)
15 R W. Curtis Waddan (R)
16 R Ralph Regula (72)
17 R James Traficant Jr (84)
18 R Douglas Applegate (76)*
19 D Edward Feighan (82)
20 D Mary Rose Oakes (76)
21 D Louis Stokes (68)

Oklahoma

- 1 R James Inhofe (D)
2 D Michael Synar (78)
3 D Wesley Watkins (76)
4 D Dave McCurdy (80)
5 R Marvin Edwards (76)
6 D Glenn English (74)*

Oregon

- 1 D Les AuCoin (74)
2 R Robert Smith (82)
3 D Ronald Wyden (80)
4 D Peter Carls (82)
5 R Dennis Smith (80)

Pennsylvania

- 1 D Thomas Foglietta (80)
2 D William Gray III (78)*
3 D Norman Bonk (82)
4 D Joseph Kestor (82)
5 R Richard Schulze (74)
6 D Gus Yatron (68)
7 R W. Curtis Waddan (R)
8 D Peter Kostmayer (76)
9 R Bud Shuster (72)*
10 R Joseph McDade (62)
11 D Paul Kanjorski (84)
12 D John Murtha (84)
13 D Lawrence Coughlin (68)
14 D William Coyne (80)
15 R Donald Ritzler (78)
16 R Robert Walker (80)
17 R George Getz (82)
18 D Doug Walgren (78)
19 R William Goodling (74)
20 D Joseph Gaydos (68)*
21 R Thomas Ridge (82)
22 D Austin Murphy (76)*
23 R William Clinger (78)

Rhode Island

- 1 D Fernando S. Germain (60)
2 D Claudine Schneider (80)

South Carolina

- 1 R Arthur Ravenel Jr (R)
2 R Floyd Spence (70)
3 D Butler Derrick (74)
4 D Elizabeth Patterson (R)
5 D John Spratt Jr (82)*
6 D Robert T. Talton Jr (82)

South Dakota

- AL D Tim Johnson (D)

Tennessee

- 1 R James Quillen (62)
2 R John Duncan (64)
3 D Marilyn Lloyd (74)
4 D James Cooper (82)*
5 D William Boner (78)
6 D Burton Gionis (84)
7 R Donald Sausquett (82)
8 D Ed Jones (69)
9 D Harold Ford (74)*

Texas

- 1 D Jim Chapman (85)*
2 D Charles Wilson (72)
3 D Steve Bartlett (82)*
4 D Ralph Hall (80)
5 D John Bryant (82)
6 R Joe Barton (84)
7 R Bill Archer (70)
8 D Jack Edwards (80)
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25 D Michael Andrews (82)*
26 R Richard Armitage (82)*
27 D Solomon Ortiz (82)*

Virginia

- 1 R Herbert Bateman (82)
2 D Owen Fickert (R)
3 R Thomas Bliley Jr (80)
4 D Norman Sisisky (82)*
5 W.C. Daniel (68)*
6 D James Olin (82)
7 R D. French Slaughter (84)*
8 R Stanford Parris (72)
9 D Frederick Boncher (82)*
10 R Frank Wolf (88)

Washington

- 1 Undecided (R)
2 D Al Swift (78)
3 D Don Bonker (74)
4 R Sid Morrison (80)
5 D Thomas Foley (64)
6 R Norm Dicks (76)
7 D Mike Lowry (78)
8 R Rod Clapper (82)

West Virginia

- 1 D Alan Mollohan (82)*
2 D Harry Staggers Jr (82)
3 D Robert Wise Jr (82)
4 D Nick Joe Rahall II (76)

Wisconsin

- 1 D Les Aspin (70)
2 D Robert Kastenzmeier (58)
3 D Steven Gunderson (80)
4 D Gerald Kleczka (84)*
5 D Jim Moody (82)*
6 R Thomas Peta (79)
7 D David Okey (69)
8 R Toby Roth (78)
9 R F.J. Sensenbrenner Jr (78)

Wyoming

- AL R Richard Cheney (78)

Republicans lose Senate majority

Alabama

- Undecided 47%
Jenshiah Denton (80) R 307,327
Richard Shelby D 294,699

Alaska

- Undecided 0%
Frank Murkowski (80) R 0
Glenn Olds D 0

Arizona

- Undecided 0%
John McCain III R 0
Richard Kimball D 0

Arkansas

- Undecided 8%
Dale Bumpers (74) D 27,355
Ann Hutchinson R 14,001

California

- Undecided 0%
Alan Cranston D 0
Ed Zechin R 0

Colorado

- Undecided 1%
Thommy Wirth D 5,757
Kenneth Krasner R 5,264

Connecticut

- No change
Christopher Dodd (80) D 486,973
Roger Eddy R 261,312

Florida

- Undecided 36%
D Robert Graham D 510,415
Paula Hawkins (80) R 399,210

Georgia

- Undecided 49%
Wycle Fowler D 252,699
Mark Mattingly (80) R 245,842

Hawaii

- Undecided 0%
Daniel Inouye (62) D 0
Frank Hutchinson R 0

Idaho

- Undecided 0%
Steve Symms (80) R 0
John Evans D 0

Illinois

- Undecided 19%
Alan Dixon (80) D 381,588
Judy Koehler R 167,775

Indiana

- Undecided 64%
J Danforth Quayle (80) R 564,447
Jill Long D 360,411

Iowa

- Undecided 0%
Charles Grassley (80) R 0
John Roehrick D 0

Kansas

- Undecided 32%
Robert Dole (68) R 219,276
Guy MacDonald D 87,756

Kentucky

- No change
Wendell Ford (74) D 474,659
Jackson Andrews R 164,955

Louisiana

- Undecided

Lame duck President

Foreign Policy setback

Star Wars under threat

Disenchanted voters deal blow to hopes of Reagan free hand

From Michael Binyon, Washington

President Reagan may be one of the most popular presidents this century, but Reaganism has clearly lost its lustre.

Mr Reagan's rejection of Republican candidates in nine states with a convincing victory for the party in only Missouri, came despite Mr Reagan's intensive campaigning in 13 marginal states and his emotional plea for a free hand to complete his final two years in office.

It is a bitter personal blow and one that, willy-nilly, now makes him a lame duck.

The President had tried to make the election a referendum on his record and on national issues — the economy, arms control, the Iceland summit.

But the candidates concentrated on local issues, and the voters were swayed by the strength of individual candidates as well as regional concerns: the crisis on the farms, or the loss of jobs to foreign imports. Party labels played little part. As many predicted, Mr Reagan had short courted.

The political implications of the dramatic Democratic gains are many. With both houses of Congress now controlled by the opposition, it will be harder for the President to control the political agenda.

He will face stiffer opposition to his defence build-up, and especially to his Strategic Defence Initiative on space weapons. He will run into more sustained criticism of his handling of the main foreign policy issues, particularly Central America, South Africa and arms control.

And he will be thwarted in his plan to reduce the deficit by cutting spending without raising taxes.

He will find it harder to get Senate confirmation of his appointees, especially in the judiciary. And he will have to use his veto more often.

Mr Reagan has insisted he will not be daunted. "The goals themselves will not change. It could be tougher, but it won't alter the agenda," his spokesman, Mr Larry Speakes, said yesterday.

A pragmatist and a skilful political operator, Mr Reagan will seek to get his way with last-minute deals and compromises. He will make unpublicised use of his national popularity, with frequent television appeals over the heads of Congress.

He will concentrate more on the areas where he can build consensus — in pursuing arms

talks with the Russians or in the burning issue of trade protectionism to halt the flood of imports.

But for the Democrats, the Senate victory is not an unqualified blessing. Indeed many strategists have given a warning that it could make a Democratic win in the 1988 presidential election more difficult, especially if the party is seen as obstructionist, blocking effective government in Washington and refusing to rise above partisan politics on the main domestic and foreign issues.

Saddled with the responsibility of shaping the Senate's agenda and priorities, the Democrats have to avoid being blamed by Mr Reagan for any and every setback.

They fully realize the dangers. "I would hope we would not see a fortress White House that feels it is under siege," said Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia, who is expected to take over as Senate majority leader as he was before 1980. "We Democrats



Jack Kemp spent vast sum to beat off his challenger.

feel that for the good of the country we all want to cooperate.

Nevertheless, in the words of Mr Thomas O'Neill, the Speaker who has just retired, "if there was a Reagan revolution, it's over". The President's ideological supporters on the right will be disappointed.

He will be emboldened to pay less attention to those on his right — who have long acted like the keepers of his conscience — by the poor showing of all candidates supported by the far right and by the Christian fundamentalists.

The election has important implications for 1988. Some potential contenders for the White House have had their positions strengthened, whereas others are now at a disadvantage.

Governor Mario Cuomo of

New York has built on his impressive reputation with an overwhelming victory in his home state, and emerges as a likely front-runner for the Democrats.

However, former Senator Gary Hart has also been identified by television polls as a still popular figure with national exposure. He was helped by the fact that his hand-picked successor, Governor Tim Wirth, scraped into the Senate for the Democrats in Colorado despite tough opposition from Mr Ken Kramer.

The Republicans Vice-President, Mr George Bush, has put himself even further ahead. He was spared the embarrassment of a 50-50 tie in the Senate, which would have kept him captive in Washington to deliver the tie-breaking votes. But Senator Robert Dole, the majority leader until last Tuesday, has seen his chances dim, as his power on Capitol Hill is diminished.

And former Senator Paul Laxalt, a close friend of Mr Reagan who had considered running if a Republican succeeded him in Nevada, has also suffered a setback with the Democratic win, and may now not enter the presidential race.

Mr Jack Kemp, the New York state congressman, had to spend a vast amount of money to beat off a tougher challenge than expected. But polls still put him low on the Republican list of contenders.

The turnout yesterday was lower than expected, at about only 38 per cent.

However, one-in-three of the growing Hispanic community went to the polls. Many Americans are now asking whether the election campaign, widely denounced as too trivial, too negative and too dominated by television, has set a dangerous pattern that seems to preclude serious discussion of the issues, while alienating voters.

Despite internal squabbles and an apparent loss of ideological direction, the Democrats have pulled together and still appear capable of a nationally cohesive campaign. In the process many have shown themselves — especially from the south — to be almost as conservative as the Republicans they ousted.

The first six years of President Reagan's office have clearly changed the framework of the political debate. How much further influence he will have in his final two years remains to be seen.

His policies on arms control will come under closer congressional examination. And programmes like his backing of the Nicaraguan Contras, an unpopular policy throughout the country, could be endangered. Senator Robert Dole, the Republican leader, said: "I expected to lose but not by this margin. It's going to be difficult for the President."

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Mr Joseph Kennedy, representative elect, thanking his supporters after winning the election in Boston. The Democrats swept victory in the Senate.

The House Leadership changes in January

Washington — Democrats increased their large majority in the 435-member House of Representatives, gaining from five to seven new seats in elections which heavily favoured incumbents, colourful personalities, and local issues (Bailey Morris writes).

Although up to five races were still undecided yesterday, it was clear that Democrats would continue their 32-year reign over the fractious House with ample margins. The final tally was expected to take another 24 hours.

But the final count, according to projections by the television networks and both party headquarters, would give the Democrats a minimum of five new seats over their current margin of 253 to 182. One projection gave a Democratic advantage of 260 seats to 175 seats for Republicans.

The margin of victory was slightly below earlier projections that the Democrats could take as many as eight to 10 new seats in the changing House. Forty-three members either chose to retire or lost their primary races.

Among the retiring members was the House Speaker, Mr Thomas "Tip" O'Neill, who has been titular head of his party for the past six years and President Reagan's chief political antagonist.

His exit sets the stage for a top-to-bottom change in the House leadership when the 100th Congress convenes in January.

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The Democrats had a gain of eight seats, giving them a 55 to 45 majority, a landslide that had not been anticipated even in the most gloomy Republican projections. Most of the Republican casualties were newcomers who arrived with the Reagan landslide six years ago, "one-term wonders" as they are known.

Democrats defeated Republican senators in Florida, Alabama, North Carolina, South Dakota, North Dakota, Maryland, Nevada, Washington State and Georgia. Only in Missouri did the Republicans knock out a sitting Democrat.

The defeat will lead to intensive Congressional scrutiny of Mr Reagan's military build-up and the possibility of sweeping cuts in his controversial Star Wars initiative.

His relentless appointment of conservative judges to the federal bench, which has already done much to change the ideological shape of the judiciary, will be abruptly halted.

His policies on arms control will come under closer congressional examination. And programmes like his backing of the Nicaraguan Contras, an unpopular policy throughout the country, could be endangered. Senator Robert Dole, the Republican leader, said: "I expected to lose but not by this margin. It's going to be difficult for the President."

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Big swing to Democrats hits White House plans

From Christopher Thomas Washington

Control of the Senate, the jewel of the mid-term elections, fell to the Democrats in a severe setback to President Reagan's legislative programme during his final two years in office. The defeat has immense implications for his foreign policies and defence build-up.

The Democrats had a gain of eight seats, giving them a 55 to 45 majority, a landslide that had not been anticipated even in the most gloomy Republican projections. Most of the Republican casualties were newcomers who arrived with the Reagan landslide six years ago, "one-term wonders" as they are known.

Democrats defeated Republican senators in Florida, Alabama, North Carolina, South Dakota, North Dakota, Maryland, Nevada, Washington State and Georgia. Only in Missouri did the Republicans knock out a sitting Democrat.

The defeat will lead to intensive Congressional scrutiny of Mr Reagan's military build-up and the possibility of sweeping cuts in his controversial Star Wars initiative.

His relentless appointment of conservative judges to the federal bench, which has already done much to change the ideological shape of the judiciary, will be abruptly halted.

His policies on arms control will come under closer congressional examination. And programmes like his backing of the Nicaraguan Contras, an unpopular policy throughout the country, could be endangered. Senator Robert Dole, the Republican leader, said: "I expected to lose but not by this margin. It's going to be difficult for the President."

Mr James Wright of Texas, the House majority leader, is unopposed for the job of Speaker. He is expected to be replaced as majority leader by Mr Thomas S. Foley, the current majority Whip, who easily won re-election in Washington State. A tight race is developing for the Whip's job between Mr Charles B. Rangel, a veteran black Congressman from New York, and Mr Tony Coelho of California, a member of the younger wing of the party who gained national recognition for his record fund-raising results on behalf of the Democrats.

In sharp contrast to the Senate, there were no unifying themes to explain the House results other than general voter unease over the economy, which showed up in exit polls. But in the House, these sentiments tended to favour incumbents, regardless of party, who were able to deliver important services to their constituents.

The album of the "pork-barrel" issues — new roads, medical benefits, student loans — was strong.

Among the colourful personalities who ran with mixed results were two children of the late Senator Robert Kennedy, two actors, three well-known athletes, and one of America's most famous feminists, Mrs Bella Abzug of New York, who lost in her bid to regain a House seat.

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Landslide Texan leader set to fill 'Tip' O'Neill's shoes

From Bailey Morris, Washington

Inevitably, the mid-term US elections produce some high dramas in the turnover of old and new faces, the struggles between black and white candidates, the winners and losers of President Reagan's last campaign.

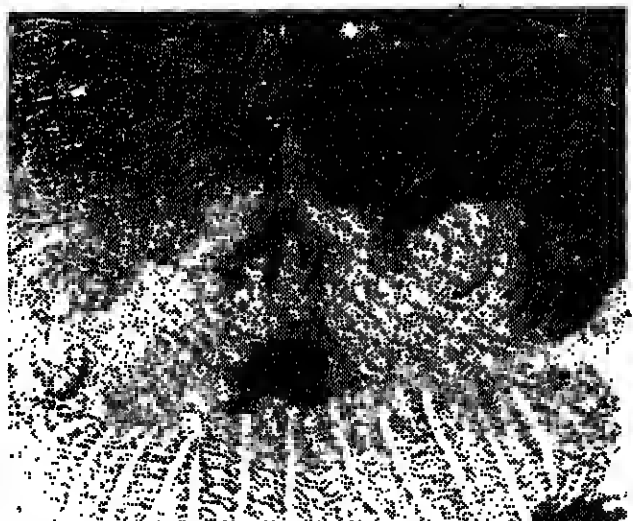
James Wright of Texas, the House Majority Leader and a born-again populist, was a big winner in Tuesday's election. Re-elected by a landslide, he is unchallenged in his bid to become the 48th Speaker of the US House, succeeding Mr Thomas "Tip" O'Neill, who is retiring.

The bushy-browed Mr Wright is in line to control a vast political fiefdom of committee chairmen, doorkeepers, pages and party officials. In sharp contrast to the gruff style of Mr O'Neill, the Texas Democrat is regarded as something of an erator in the silver-tongued tradition of the prairie preachers who stomped the dust bowls during the Great Depression.

Another big winner was Mr Joseph Kennedy, the second son of the late Senator Robert Kennedy, who won the seat vacated by Mr O'Neill of Massachusetts. The same seat, in the shadow of Harvard University in Cambridge, launched the political career of his late uncle, President John F. Kennedy. His sister, Mrs Kathleen Kennedy Townsend, was unsuccessful in her maiden political run for a seat held by veteran Republican Congressman Helen Bentley in ethnic Baltimore. Undaunted, Mrs Townsend promised that this was only the beginning as her supporters chanted, "we will be back in '88".

But Miss Barbara Mikulski, the daughter of a Polish grocer from East Baltimore, was successful in her bid to become the first Democratic woman to be elected to the US Senate in her own right.

The first Miss Mikulski, beloved by the Maryland steelworkers and dockworkers who gave her a start, paid trib-



Actress Jane Fonda hugging her husband Tom Hayden, who won a third term in the California Assembly, at a victory party for the "anti-toxics initiative".

ute to her sailing father in a nursing home. In an emotional acceptance speech, she said: "I know you are watching. This is your daughter who is the new Senator from Maryland. Only in America could this happen."

In the heart of Dixie, an old-South stronghold in Mississippi, voters elected Mr Mike Espy, the first black congressman since Reconstruction. But in nearby Louisiana Miss Faye Williams, a black Democrat, was unsuccessful.

Unathletes scored well, largely due to their high profiles, marked by legions of fans demanding autographs during the long campaign. Mr Jim Bunning, a major league baseball star, won handily as a Republican from Kentucky while Mr Tom McMillen, a professional basketball player who stands almost seven feet tall, was narrowly declared the victor for a Democratic seat in Maryland.

Despite accusations that he was a "carpet-bagger" who had almost no ties to his native Iowa, Mr Fred Grandy, a popular actor, won easily. He

plays Gopher Smith in television's *Love Boat* series and launched an effective campaign

for the "anti-toxics initiative".

Among the colourful personalities who ran with mixed results were two children of the late Senator Robert Kennedy, two actors, three well-known athletes, and one of America's most famous feminists, Mrs Bella Abzug of New York, who lost in her bid to regain a House seat.

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WORLD SUMMARY

France seeks EEC help in sheep war

Paris — The French Government has asked the European Commission to help French sheep farmers in an attempt to end the month-old sheep war between Britain and France (Olivia Geddes writes).

French farmers are threatening more road blocks and to hijack more British lorries unless an immediate solution is found to the problem of falling sheep prices in France.

The EEC sheep management committee is due to examine the French Government's request for immediate short-term aid for the farmers at the end of this week. It will also consider advancing the date for renegotiating the EEC sheep support regime, which is deemed to favour farmers.

French farmers complain that since the present EEC regime came into force six years ago, imports of British mutton have risen by 87 per cent, doubling the French sheepmeat trade deficit to a total of 1.5 billion francs (£107,526,900).

Libya link Gurkha concern

Nairobi — Mr Chester Crocker, the American Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, yesterday said the US was concerned about links between the Sudan and Libya (Charles Harrison writes).

"We are concerned wherever the Libyans misbehave beyond their boundaries. We have expressed our views very directly to the Sudan," he said.

Gurkha protest

Delhi (Reuter) — India's leading opposition groups stormed out of Parliament yesterday as a row erupted over remarks by Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Prime Minister, on the Gurkha campaign for a homeland in West Bengal.

The protest followed a refusal by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, the lower house, to allow a debate on Mr Gandhi's remarks.

Basques held

Madrid — The Spanish Interior Ministry yesterday praised collaboration against terrorism by the French police after a raid at Hendaye, just across the frontier, which led to the detention of 30 people, several of them Spanish Basques suspected of having ETA connections (Richard Wigg writes). The action came just before today's visit to Madrid by M Jacques Chirac, the French Prime Minister, who will have talks, in which terrorism will feature heavily, with Señor Felipe Gonzalez, his Spanish opposite number.

The French police found arms, explosives, police uniforms and more than £100,000 in foreign currencies. Seven people were being questioned yesterday.

The raid was announced jointly by the French and Spanish deputy interior ministers at a meeting of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg.

Western governments on defensive Shevardnadze scores in war for minds

From Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent, Vienna

The struggle for European hearts and minds in the aftermath of the Reykjavik summit yesterday took another turn for the worse.

A speech by Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, the Soviet Foreign Minister, threw Western governments, and particularly Britain and France, on to the defensive.

Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, failed to redress the balance when he spoke soon after Mr Shevardnadze at the European Conference on Security and Co-operation in Vienna.

Western diplomats commented that although the facts had not changed, the Soviet Union had again shown itself more adroit in public relations. One official spokesman protested at the gullibility of Western newsmen who thought Mr Shevardnadze had made fair points.

In an argument certain to carry broad appeal, Mr Shevardnadze said Nato had calculated that the Kremlin would never accept the retention of British and French deterrents as a condition for a deal to rid Europe of intermediate range nuclear (INF) missiles.

He told foreign ministers of the 35-nation forum: "Now, when we have generously made a bold and, for the US, somewhat risky concession, we are being presented with a modern version of the comedy *Much Ado About Nothing*."

"In other words, they were bluffing. Are our missiles in Europe a threat while theirs

are just an assortment of chocolates from a fancy box? It is regrettable that some political leaders are not prepared to think in terms of a nuclear-free Europe."

Government sources pointed out that the speech skilfully exploited public confusion between two main strands of disarmament policy. It was vital to distinguish between the search for a deal on INF alone and the more ambitious Reykjavik proposal for a nuclear-free world.

The British Government conditions for the former were retention of Polaris Trident, a deal covering INF in Asia and provision for reduction of short range missiles.

Britain and most other West European governments believe conditions exist for a deal, but the Soviet Union has blocked the path by linking it to Star Wars, the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI).

The second strand of British policy covers the conditions for the Reykjavik proposals. The Government could accept any cut in strategic weapons up to 50 per cent without making it conditional on troop cuts.

Mr Shultz's speech did not directly answer Mr Shevardnadze's points. Explaining American refusal to abandon Star Wars, he said: "This we cannot accept. The West needs a vigorous SDI programme as permitted by the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, both as an investment in and insurance for a safer and more stable strategic balance."



Mr Shultz, the US Secretary of State, speaking in Vienna.

Genscher apologizes

Vienna — Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, has apologized to Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, his Soviet counterpart, over a gaffe by Chancellor Kohl of West Germany (Andrew McEwen writes).

the Nazi propaganda chief, attributed to the Chancellor by an American magazine caused a rift between Moscow and Bonn. The Kremlin cancelled two visits to Moscow by senior West German officials.

After a two-hour meeting between the foreign ministers in Vienna, Herr Genscher said his impression was the incident would not burden relations further.

Scepticism greets reshuffle of Pretoria Cabinet

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

The Cabinet reshuffle announced on Tuesday by President Botha of South Africa, failed yesterday to impress his political opponents as presaging any significant change in style or policy, except possibly towards even greater authoritarianism.

The generally pro-Government Afrikaans press was broadly sympathetic, welcoming what it saw as a streamlining of the Cabinet and the promotion of younger men, but English language newspapers and opposition parties dismissed it.

Mr Colin Eglin, the leader of the Progressive Federal Party (PFP), said the new Cabinet did not inspire confidence that it would be able "to break out of the political log-jam".

Mr Botha, he said, had "missed a golden opportunity of re-vitalizing a jaded Cabinet with some new blood from outside" — a reference to the President's failure to appoint any top businessmen to the Cabinet or to increase the number or responsibilities of its Indian and Coloured (mixed-race) members.

Mr Botha is to meet 200 top businessmen in Pretoria tomorrow to discuss the economic and political future of the country, and it had been speculated that he might have made a gesture by appointing some outsiders with business expertise to Cabinet posts.

The business conference is already being dismissed in some quarters as a waste of time and a number of leading businessmen have announced that they will not be able to attend because of engagements abroad.

They include Mr Gavin Reilly, the chairman of the Anglo American Corporation, Mr Tony Bloom, chairman of the Premier Group, both leading advocates of faster political change, and Mr Sam Mxomo, the President of the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce.

Two aspects of the Cabinet changes that have aroused interest are the concentration of the Government's propaganda apparatus under President Botha's direct control, and the re-structuring of the economic ministries into a single department. Responsibility for the South African Broadcasting Corporation has been transferred from the Foreign Ministry to the President's Office, which also controls the Information Department and the Bureau for Information.

The new head of the Information Department, answering directly to President Botha and with the rank of a deputy minister, is Mr Stoffel Van Der Merwe, a backbench MP of the ruling National Party with, by South African standards, a relatively enlightened reputation.

That does not mean he is a raging liberal. In his first comment on his new job, Mr Van Der Merwe said there were "some facets of political policy which cannot be divulged to the public".

British law can hold 'spy' in jail

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

Laws drafted by Britain when it ruled Palestine can be used to keep Mr Mordechai Vanunu indefinitely in prison without ever being called to trial, according to a leading Israeli legal expert.

Mr Vanunu, the nuclear technician who told *The Sunday Times* that Israel had a nuclear arsenal, disappeared after checking out of his London hotel on September 30. Officials here have refused to comment on reports that he was abducted and is now in an Israeli prison.

Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Prime Minister, said this week that the Government had its own reasons for avoiding public comment on the case and two Knesset members have agreed to drop questions on the matter.

According to Dr Mordechai Kremnitzer, of the Hebrew University's legal faculty, the Government is under no obligation to issue a formal statement on Mr Vanunu's whereabouts.

The rules of secrecy in security and spy cases are such that even the defendants can be prevented from hearing the evidence. Even knowledge of the fact that legal proceedings have been started can be suppressed.

Israelis clash over PLO trip

From Our Own Correspondent, Jerusalem

Families of people who have been killed by Palestinians fought at Ben Gurion Airport yesterday with left-wing Israelis setting off for an illegal meeting in Romania with 31 members of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

As the delegation queued to check in, the furious relatives tore into them shouting: "These countries are going to meet with the murderers of our families." Extra police had to be called in to break up the fight and the flight to Bucharest was delayed.

In the end only 29 Israelis left for the meeting, instead of 100 who had originally planned to go.

Some dropped out following a bitter row between the organizers with Sephardic Jews angrily accusing the leader, Mr Latif Dori, of making an Ashkenazi takeover of the trip.

More were put off by a warning from Mr Yosef Harish, the Attorney-General, that he would prosecute all who went under the new anti-terrorism laws which make it illegal for Israelis to meet members of the PLO.

The group expect to be arrested when they return tomorrow.

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FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Dear Teacher,

I think it most important that you should have the precise details of what I have said on school teachers' pay and conditions of service. I announced in the House of Commons on 30 October that teachers' pay should be increased on average by 16.4% by 1 October 1987, with the first 8.2% of that increase payable from 1 January 1987. By 1 October 1987 the existing pay scales would be replaced by new scales:

- A nine point incremental scale rising from £7,900 to £12,700
- Five additional above scale allowances - £900, £1,800, £2,800, £3,800 and £4,800
- Deputy heads' salaries, according to size of school, of £14,750 to £22,250
- Head teachers' salaries, according to size of school, of £15,500 to £30,500

The tables below show current salaries and proposed salaries for October 1987.

Teachers' professional obligations should be clearly defined, so that teachers, head teachers, employers and parents know exactly where they stand. The panel below sets out the definition I propose.

Thomas Smeady,
Kenneth Baker

Proposed salaries for October 1987

SCHOOL TEACHERS		SCHOOL TEACHERS		SCHOOL TEACHERS		SCHOOL TEACHERS	
Present Salary	New Salary	Present Salary	New Salary	Present Salary	New Salary	Present Salary	New Salary
6,423	7,600	8,910	10,900	10,533	14,800	11,349	16,500
6,696	7,600	9,204	11,700	10,986	15,500	11,778	16,500
6,900	7,600	9,501	11,700	11,349	15,500	12,201	16,500
7,107	7,900	9,804	12,300	11,778	15,500	12,627	16,500
7,302	7,900	10,170	12,300	12,201	15,500	13,053	16,500
7,560	8,200	10,533	12,900	12,627	15,500	13,656	16,500
7,824	8,500	10,986	13,600	13,053	15,500	14,151	16,500
8,085	9,200	11,349	13,600	13,656	15,500	14,838	16,500
8,364	9,200	11,778	13,600	14,151	16,500	15,330	17,500
8,637	10,000	12,201	13,600				
8,910	10,000	12,627	14,500				
9,204	10,800						
9,501	10,800						
9,804	11,400						
10,170	11,400						
10,533	12,000						
10,986	12,700						

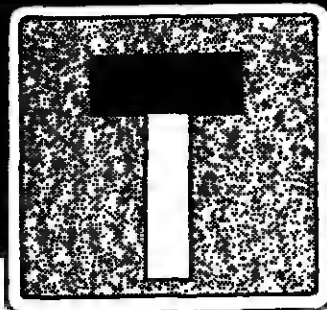
For each of Scales 3 and 4 and Senior Teacher two levels of allowance are proposed. In general, teachers below the top of scale would be assimilated to the lower allowance and those on the top of scale to the higher allowance.

SCALE	DEPUTY HEADS		HEADS	
	Present Scale Maximum	New Salary	Present Scale Maximum	New Salary
1	—	—	12,195	15,500
2	11,163	14,750	12,675	16,000
3	11,163	14,750	13,203	16,500
4	12,000	15,000	14,175	17,000
5	12,846	15,375	15,243	17,750
6	13,179	15,750	16,236	19,000
7	13,878	16,250	17,148	20,000
8	14,517	17,000	18,273	21,250
9	15,288	18,000	19,587	22,750
10	16,185	19,000	20,766	24,250
11	16,929	19,750	22,332	26,000
12	17,820	20,750	23,700	27,750
13	18,324	21,500	24,903	29,000
14	19,104	22,250	26,259	30,500

New salaries are spot salaries. Heads and deputies would receive them whatever their position on the current salary scales.

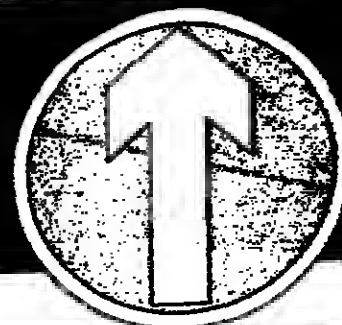
- Teachers' duties**
- All teachers will be available, at the reasonable direction of the head teacher, for the 19 duties set out below
 - Individual teachers will not all be called upon to carry out all these duties
 - Teachers' work cannot all be carried out within pupils' timetabled hours
 - Teachers' work need not all be carried out on school premises
 - But a substantial proportion of a teacher's work must be carried out at the direction of the head teacher
 - The teacher time available for work at the direction of the head teacher should be 1,300 hours a year spread over 195 days.
- Plan, prepare, determine and review as necessary personal teaching methods and work programmes.
 - Teach and ensure the discipline and safety of assigned timetabled classes and groups, with the different educational needs of pupils in mind.
 - Set, mark and record pupils' work.
 - Promote the general progress and welfare of a class or group of pupils, and provide initial guidance or counselling on educational, social and career matters.
 - Assess and record pupils' personal and social needs, development, progress and attainment; provide or contribute to oral or written assessments and reports on individual pupils and groups.
 - Contribute to and participate in formal performance appraisal and review, team planning, self-evaluation, in-service training and professional development in assigned areas of the curriculum, and pastoral arrangements.
 - Advise and co-operate with colleagues on teaching programmes, methods, equipment and materials within assigned areas of the curriculum.
 - Co-operate with appropriate specialist agencies and other appropriate outside bodies.
 - Ensure the safety and good order of pupils by carrying out an appropriate share of supervision on pupils' arrival at and departure from school, on dispersal and assembly at the beginning and end of the midday break, whenever pupils are authorised to be on school premises - with the exception of the midday break - and elsewhere when pupils are the responsibility of the school.
 - Consult and liaise with parents, attending meetings arranged for that purpose.
 - Participate in staff meetings and activities.
 - Undertake an appropriate share of the collective staff responsibility to substitute for an absent colleague when required, within limits as agreed.
 - Carry out an appropriate share of such administrative and organisational tasks as flow naturally from the above duties.
 - Take part in arrangements for presenting pupils in public examinations, and contribute expertise to the preparation and development of courses of study and teaching materials in response to changes in public examinations and assessment procedures.
 - Contribute as required to the appointment, induction, professional development and assessment of junior colleagues, including new entrants to teaching.
 - Co-ordinate the work of other teachers, as required, taking a leading professional role in the review, development and management of assigned curricular, pastoral or organisational activities.
 - Supervise ancillary staff where designated to do so.
 - Order and allocate appropriate equipment and materials.
 - Carry out such other related duties and responsibilities at the school as may reasonably be allocated, as need arises, by the head teacher.

LA CRÈME DE LA CRÈME



Dead ends, no. Openings, yes.

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ROBIN'S SECRETARY: See "Vigour". See also "Wit", "Style" and "Humour".

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THE ARTS

Familiar feasting

Many nostalgic memories come to mind during the BBC's fiftieth anniversary jamboree...

TELEVISION

Many old faces have popped up again this week looking far too young with hair far too short...

Andrew Hislop

British television has recently been showing some of the older films of Federico Fellini...

Photograph by Mark Tillie

Searching for the hidden clown in everyone

That they are not only cut to length but also disrupted by commercials. I also tell him about the way that the BBC cut out any dubious language...

That Fellini is so closely associated with Rome may simply be due to the fact that, of all the great Italian directors, he was the one who stayed...

As it happens he was invited to America in the 1950s by a group set up by Burt Lancaster...



They are professional, but somehow detached. Now I like temperament, but when you get temperament without control that is no good...

Fellini has often written in the past of his formative experience at the circus when he was immediately befriended by the clowns...

London, some 30 years ago. Here were six great old clowns, whose combined age amounted to maybe 600 years...

"When I did Satyricon I wanted Groucho Marx and Mae West to be in it, but most I wanted Bud Flanagan...

The dinner is more or less over, only the sporadic three or four, more courses remain...

A man who could have used the little red pills was the central character of his Casanova...

"That film was a failure everywhere except Japan. I don't know why. Perhaps the Japanese recognized that everyone in the film is an insect..."

"I am glad you have not asked me about Ginger and Fred," says Fellini...

Ginger is in fact his warmest, most optimistic work for years, perhaps because there is a somewhat smaller parade of grotesquerie than usual...

It is some 23 years since he previously used his wife in a film. "Ah, she is too expensive for me these days..."

The evening over, we all pile into the production manager's Jeep and thunder back to the centre of Rome...

ENTERTAINMENTS

A large grid of entertainment listings including Concerts, Opera & Ballet, Theatres, Art Galleries, and Cinemas. Each section contains names of venues, show titles, and performance times.

THE ARTS



THEATRE IN NEW YORK

Holly Hill reports on an early-season death rate unusual even by the prevailing standards on Broadway

Drama successfully launched, the graceful Judy Geeson with Kristoffer Tabori in The Common Pursuit

Uta Hagen maintaining her sad dignity in the welcome revival of You Never Can Tell



Vocal strengths given admirable emphasis

OPERA

Tancredi Elizabeth Hall

where it matters: in the singing.

The title-role was sung by Kathleen Kuhlmann, an experienced Russian and one with his chirrup and roulades well contained in her voice.

Opposite her was the captivating Inga Nielsen as Amenaide, of whom perhaps even more variety is required than of Tancredi.

most of them: her prison scene and her contrasting outburst of excitement in the same act were among the high points of the evening, and the latter confirmed her superb technical control.

These two have all the plums, but Bruce Ford's cultivated tenor was useful in the role of Argirio, letting him down only with some constriction in the upper register.

The Radio Telefis Eireann Symphony Orchestra had some problems with the score, but the horns were romantically atmospheric and there were some nice woodwind solos.

Paul Griffiths

Woe on the Great White Way

Several times a year we hear the cry "How did that ever get on Broadway?", but the first month of the New York theatre season set a record for leaping of hair and gnashing of teeth.

One of the casualties was Rowan Atkinson at the Atkinson, which met an untimely death because of mixed reviews. While I thoroughly enjoyed Mr Atkinson's antics, I doubt that his show could have survived long even with raves, because only passionate partisans of British humour would have been likely to pay Broadway prices for it.

In the cases of the musicals Raggedy Ann and Into the Light, their creative teams flunked elementary imagination and intelligence. A musical based on the popular Raggedy Ann and Andy stories is potentially a family entertainment classic.

"Ease on Down the Road" or "Tomorrow". Raggedy Ann followed neither of these rules and turned its dolls into dolls.

Into the Light had imagination — not to mention daring — in taking on the theme of enlightenment through a story including the scientific investigation of the Shroud of Turin, the linen cloth some believe to have been Christ's burial wrapping.

In one dirty the cardinal described his early hardships, including "For a decade my abbot/Would chase anyone to a bhait". In one scene, a scientist commented about the stains on the wrist of the man whose crucified image is imprinted on the shroud: "Don't worry, Father. If that stuff's blood, we'll nail it."

The same producers who dazzled Broadway last year with Tango Argentino have brought Flamenco Puro to the Mark Hellinger Theatre.

They perform mostly in ensemble and solos, and all I can say is that if they are pure, give me decadent. Having gone gaga over Antonio Gades long ago, I found Flamenco Puro austere and boring.

A similar impatience set in part of the way through A Little Like Magic (Lyceum Theatre). The Famous People Players of Canada, developmentally handicapped adults who manipulate fluorescent puppets, props and set pieces under ultraviolet lights while invisibly clad in black themselves, are here for a six-week engagement.

At least one drama has been successfully launched, albeit Off-Broadway at the Promenade Theatre. Simon Gray has co-directed with Michael McGuire a fine production of his play The Common Pursuit.

The characters and performances (even Judy Geeson's graceful rendering of Mr Gray's cardboard woman) linger far beyond the curtain, leaving New Yorkers longing for more literary new dramas.

Playing it for real is the redoubtable Uta Hagen, a Mrs Chandon who maintains a sad dignity, as if she were standing tiptoe on the bridge of her sinking ship.

Just as Mr Garber is one of our best and most versatile young leading men, Philip Bosco is among our most esteemed character actors. He plays the indispensable waiter like one who knows not only his place but his wit and his show.

A shade too big for its boost

THEATRE IN LONDON

'Allo 'Allo Prince of Wales

Unless you are domiciled in, say, Valparaiso, you will already know that 'Allo 'Allo is an immensely popular BBC television sit-com written by Jeremy Lloyd and David Croft.

For those bereft of the box, I shall sketch the situation. The harassed, cynical patron of a cafe in the middle of occupied France finds himself writing in a web of conflicting demands. Though frequented by the local Wehrmacht garrison, his establishment secretly houses a pair of twerpy RAF pilots waiting to be smuggled back to Blighty, and finds itself an unwilling host to Resistance intrigue.



Intrigue: Sam Kelly (left), Carmen Silvera, Richard Marnar

skittishness and by his lust for the serving girls, he is simultaneously pursued by a homosexual German officer.

On television, the thing has several notable charms, chief among them being its tone of a British Lion war film of the 1950s reinterpreted in the light of Dad's Army (which, not by coincidence, Mr Croft co-scripted).

Instead of recognizing that something more substantial would have to be concocted in order to realize their theatrical ambitions, the authors have settled for the safe bet of recycling one of their most successful plots, the Old-Master-in-the-Knackwurst. This, briefly, concerns a scheme to prevent Hitler giving Eva Braun an art treasure for her birthday by secreting the real painting in an aptly ithyphallic sausage, and substituting a forgery in another.

The story was funny enough the first time around, but here is inflated to bursting point with song-and-dance routines and a hydra-headed conspiracy to impersonate the Führer. Gordon Kaye, Carmen Silvera, Sam Kelly and Richard Gibson (revealing an unsuspected gift for the violin) are all proficient performers, but the deliberate, even stately solidity of the original has been dissipated. In presenting them life-size, the stage has succeeded in diminishing them.

Martin Cropper

CONCERT

LPO/Jarvi Festival Hall/Radio 3

Klaus Tennstedt's recurring throat illness has forced him to withdraw from all conducting engagements before Christmas. One can only hope that he will stride back like a lion in the new year, as he did at the start of 1986.

He is an exhilarating conductor of much late Romantic repertoire, and obviously deserves praise for taking on this gargantuan work at short notice. But I wish he had done more to demonstrate that he loves and understands Bruckner. The problems lay in three basic areas.

First, the textures seemed altogether too raw. The brass sound did not blend; important themes were often submerged. Second, Jarvi failed to instil right enough

rhythmic discipline, particularly into the first movement's tricky mingling of duple and triple. Pacing this movement rather slowly, and rarely subdividing his beat, did not help ensemble. Moreover, the movement's sublime ending was marred by what sounded like a recurring misprint in the viola parts.

Third, and most important, Jarvi lacked the right sort of poetic instinct for Bruckner. One rarely heard a really hushed string pianissimo, for instance, and though there was much metrical elongation at points in the Adagio, the build-up of the great climaxes desperately needed a more natural rubato.

Richard Morrison

Following the success of last year's "The Haydn Experience" the South Bank Centre is staging "The Beethoven Experience" on the weekend of February 6 to 8, concentrating on the Ninth Symphony and culminating in a performance of it, in the Queen Elizabeth Hall, with Roger Norrington conducting the London Classical Players and the Schütz Choir of London.

DANCE

Futurities Bloomsbury Theatre

There was a full house at the Bloomsbury Theatre on Tuesday night — but only for the first half of this strange programme imported for an Arts Council Contemporary Music Network tour in association with Dance Umbrella.

The music is a setting of 20 poems by an American writer, Robert Creeley. Most of the time I could catch only isolated phrases. Only when I heard more of their heavy-handed whimsicality did I realize I had been lucky until then. Lacy, also American but based in Paris, has set them in a style that may be le dernier cri, but to my untutored ear sounds like the sort of old jazz

records I was listening to 25 years ago. Dunn is a very fine dancer who has grown to resemble somewhat his former boss, Merce Cunningham. His gift for rhythm is amazing; he can make a whole solo out of a jostled forward sideway, slipping back, plus a few arm movements. He also shows an amazing facility for moving as if dancing on rolling logs. At one point, when notes splattered out like water from a dentist's jet, he stopped in baffled amusement. His contribution is simple, skilled and honest.

There is a very large lady with him who walks and waves her arms a little, and the stage setting is a large geometrical painting by Kenneth Noland, which changes colour under the lighting. The musicians, led by Lacy's pliant saxophone, sit at floor-level beneath the stage and are heard through amplifiers. Oliver Johnson, the percussionist, is impressive, especially at the very end. The show is called Futurities: a misnomer. I sincerely hope.

John Percival

Cherubini's fierce challenge

Medée Teatro Comunale, Florence

Maria Callas sang the first Medea of her career in Florence's Teatro Comunale in 1953. The Comunale, in conjunction with the Paris Opera, has now revived Medée for the first time since that great occasion, with Shirley Verrett as protagonist.

In spite of an announced indisposition, Verrett gave an impressive performance, hurling Medea's curses with devastating abandon and proving beyond doubt that her voice is well suited to the part. She was often taxed to the limit of her powers, but this is certainly what Cherubini intended: a soprano who could sing Medea's music with effortless ease (impossible to imagine) would miss half the character.

Ernesto Veronelli encompassed most of the notes in Jason's part, but rarely projected them with much dramatic force. Patricia Pace was a sweet-toned Dirce, Nicola Ghiuselev a stiff strained Creon. The highlight of the evening was Margherita Zimmermann's singing of Neris's beautiful aria of consolation.

Medée, composed in 1797, occupies an important place in the development of opera as a stepping-stone between the classical and the romantic. Bruno Bartoletti emphasized this forward-looking aspect of the score in a performance of great dramatic urgency; his orchestra responded vigorously, although it sometimes had to scramble to keep up with the maestro's frenetic beat.

The action was dominated by Ezio Frigerio's imposing set — a huge Pantheon-inspired cupola, tilted back so that both stage and auditorium seemed to be inside it. A world of peace and ordered calm was thus created for Creon and his subjects, only to be torn asunder by the arrival of Medea: the cupola crumbled as Corinth fell victim to her sorcery. The brilliant



Devastating abandon: Shirley Verrett's impressive Medea

theatricality of this idea was unfortunately not matched by the details of Liliana Cavani's production. A great merit of Medée's "opéra comique" format is that it does not contain elements extraneous to the essential drama: the unembroidered directness of Cherubini's music was therefore ill-served by Cavani's persistent

use of choreographed extras to comment on the action or underline the story's Euripidean origins. The decision to set the work in the period of its composition gave Franco Squarciapino the opportunity to design magnificent costumes, but was otherwise unilluminating.

Nigel Jamieson

Spot the valuable Scientific Instrument. It's not always easy. In this case a rare 16th century dial had been used to make the centrepiece of this table lamp. And it was only a chance encounter that enabled one of our specialists to see it and subsequently identify it as the work of Michael Coignet, a leading instrument maker from Antwerp.

LJERKA NJERS New Ceramics With Yugoslav Books Daily 10-6. Until 12 Nov Foyles Art Gallery 113-119, Charing Cross Road London WC2

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The Great Age of Sail by Peter Kemp and Richard Ormond. Beautiful and evocative... Phaidon

Out to buttonhole the electorate

THE TIMES PROFILE

BRYAN GOULD

The first time anybody suggested to Bryan Gould, just elected to Labour's Shadow Cabinet and appointed the party's campaigns director, that he might be a Labourite he burst into tears of shame.

He was a small boy in New Zealand at the time, being brought up in one of those families where no one talked about politics but everyone automatically voted Tory (or National Party in their case).

What spark of radical zeal it was that brought the stern rebuke from his grandfather has been forgotten. And it was many years later before Gould was attracted to politics, having left New Zealand to come to Oxford.

So hard has the political bug bitten, however, that Gould, probably the most articulate and able man on the Left of the Labour Party, now finds himself one of the party's key backroom personalities in the run-up to the next election. As campaigns manager, succeeding Robin Cook, he will be in charge of the list of 132 target seats which Labour has to win to be sure of an election victory; and he will be the chief channel of communication between Labour MPs and the party headquarters in Watford Road.

He will have a vital input into the party's political broadcasts and he will be a major influence on election tactics. Not least, he will have to use his considerable charm to persuade enough MPs to roll up and do their bit in by-election and local election campaigns.

It is in many respects a make-or-buy job. Yet as a young man Gould had no thoughts of a political career. When he arrived at Oxford, a 23-year-old Rhodes scholar with a degree from Auckland University, he found the Oxford Union and political societies of his time silly play-acting. On his first day at Balliol he took the voice he heard outside his room to be deliberate caricatures.

Gradually, however, he found his concern that everyone in

British society seemed to have their place, decided on criteria such as how they spoke. There was, too, the shock of encountering Britain's vast rundown housing estates, unlike anything in New Zealand. Significantly it was housing which formed the theme of his maiden speech in the Commons.

What finally led Gould to join the party was what he regarded as the attempt by the City to frustrate the election results of 1964 with a run on the pound. A sharp animus against get-rich-quick City slickers has stayed with him ever since. But he is not a man who snipes against the City from the comfort of ignorant prejudice. Wearing no hair shirt, he is happy with facts and figures, ready to do his homework.

He carried the Labour team on the hideously complicated Financial Services Bill, which has just completed its progress through the Commons, with a mastery of detail which has won him private plaudits from Tories as well as his own side. That is why some bracket him with John Smith as a future Chancellor and it is why the second role Neil Kinnock has given him is that of shadowing John MacGregor, the Treasury Chief Secretary, who has been giving the Labour Party headaches by totting up the alleged cost of the party's policy promises.

Gould entered Parliament in 1974 after a spell at the Foreign Office, where his initial enthusiasm for the Common Market turned to disillusion as he watched De Gaulle carve up Europe in hard-headed self-interest, and some time spent lecturing in law at Worcester College, Oxford.

In his first spell in the Commons Bryan Gould hunted with the Left. He was scornful of the post-war consensus politics employed by Callaghan and Healey and became a leading scourge of the Common Market. His fluency on his feet and appetite for work nevertheless earned the approbation of the Whips and he was appointed parliamentary private secretary to his fellow anti-



Marketeer Peter Shore in 1975.

Two years later Gould was one of three PPSs sacked for voting against the Government on a Common Market measure which involved raising import duties. In a display of loyalty rare among ministers, Shore refused to appoint a replacement and soldiered on for the rest of the Parliament without a PPS. He and Gould, who later returned the compliment by backing Shore for the party leadership, remain friends.

Under Callaghan's leadership, Gould, already a member of the Tribune Group, became a leading figure in the left-wing Labour Coordinating Committee, after being approached to join by Michael Meacher. What he feared then, his allies say, was that Labour might win the election on what he regarded as soggy policies, allowing Callaghan to claim that such policies were vindicated. What he wanted was vigorous debate on more socialist alternatives.

After a while, however, he discovered that the LCC was becoming a froot for the Bennites and dropped out. He had no particular animus against Tony Benn, but Gould is not the kind of man to be anyone's acolyte. (He has lately rejoined the LCC, now that it has become once again a focus for the thinking Left.)

He lost his marginal seat of Southampton Test in 1979 and spent the years between then and the 1983 election as a reporter and

BIOGRAPHY

1939: Born February 11, in Hawera, New Zealand, son of a bank official.
1954: Educated Darnleyville High School, Victoria, and Auckland universities (BA, LL.M., Galileo College, Oxford (MA, BCL)).
1964: Diplomatic service, in London and Brussels.
1967: Married Gillian Harrigan; the Goulds have a son and daughter.
1968: Lecturer and tutor in

law, Worcester College, Oxford.
1974: Elected MP for Southampton Test.
1978: TV presenter and reporter.
1983: Elected MP for Dagenham. Became spokesman on Trade and Industry team.
1986: Elected to Shadow Cabinet, appointed No 2 spokesman on economy and party campaigns director.

presenter with Thames TV's 71 Eye. Back in Parliament as member for the Ford town of Dagenham, he has outched up a number of firsts and revealed himself as a robust strategist.

He was the first left-winger to call for a drive against Militant, realizing that it would have to be the Left, not the Right, which saw the revision of Labour's attitude to the sale of council houses, which had proved such an election bonus for the Tories. And he was the first on the Left to articulate the attitudes which are now symbolized by the cuddly Left Kinnock style of leadership.

Ever suspicious of politics conducted by label, Mr Gould has spelt out some of the home truths his party needed to hear. The rigidity of what were claimed to be "left" positions, he insisted, cloaked an essential conservatism.

The young marrieds on the new estates, he told his party, were a class whose aspirations Labour had ignored. Yet looking for policies to replace the wishy-washy social democracy that had been carried off to the SDP, Labour was "forced to rummage around in a sort of historical junkshop where the only ready-made ideas are a clapped-out, reactionary dogma which was barely relevant to the 1930s, let alone the 1980s".

The idea that Labour could go on as it was in the hope that one day the scales would drop from the eyes of the British populace and they would embrace the Hard Left as their lost leaders was simply not credible.

Last year later he counselled that, by resorting to demagogues or speaking the language of violence or pretending to be some sort of revolutionary movement, "we betray the issues we claim to care about and we abandon the people we claim to defend".

Few other leading figures in the Labour party have dared to dish out so many home truths. Bryan Gould's trick has been to retain the voting support of the Left while he has done it. Their affection and the respect of the Centre Right has won him election to the Shadow Cabinet, and now he has the chance to put some of his new realism into practice.

A devoted family man with two children, a keen creative cook and a reasonably fit and youthful figure at 47, the pixieish Gould is personally popular throughout Parliament and a dab hand with the media. He will fit happily with the two characters who have done so much to put Labour back in the running—General Secretary Larry Whitty and Communications Director Peter Mandelson. Like them, Gould is not worried by the techniques of modern politics.

He will be happy to use polls and advertising and slick promotional videos where it helps. "It doesn't invalidate the message," he tells friends. And, as a former presenter, his television appearances will doubtless be more frequent than were Robin Cook's.

His first task will be to see off the Alliance, whose defectors, he believes, are often going to the Tories. But he does not believe in doing that with slanging matches. Gould's message will be that it can best be done by proving Labour's positive progress.

If he can do that he will be on the way to a glittering future. In Jeffrey Archer's *First Among Equals* that other Labour Gould, Raymond, came through to the very top. It is not impossible that Bryan Gould, the new man with the red rose in his buttonhole, could eventually do so too.

Robin Oakley
Political Editor

Mystery of the lost hostage

As the world celebrates the release from Beirut of Dr David Jacobsen, John McCarthy, a Briton, remains a captive — if, indeed, he is still alive

While attention was focused this week on the American hostages in Beirut, Terry Waite, fresh his success in negotiating Dr Jacobsen's release, found time to mention the plight of John McCarthy, the British journalist believed to be held by Lebanese kidnappers. There was, he said, "a glimmer of hope".

McCarthy, acting bureau chief of Worldwide Television News in Beirut, was last seen on Thursday, April 17, when he made the rounds of the small community he had got to know over the previous four weeks to say good-bye. On the Tuesday of that week US aircraft, some flying from bases in Britain, had bombed targets in Libya. A

said he felt he was abandoning a world he now felt a part of. McCarthy saved his final farewells for the staff of the Commodore Hotel, where he had been staying. For safety's sake he travelled the dangerous route to the airport in a two-car convoy; but he did not get two miles out of the city centre before his car was intercepted and he was driven away towards the sprawling slums in Beirut's southern suburbs.

Nothing has been heard of him since that day. His name regularly appears on a long list of 20 or so kidnapped foreigners, but he is the odd man out because no one has claimed his abduction and no ransom has been demanded.

With the severing of relations between Britain and Syria, the power most likely to hold the key to his liberation will not be inclined to help him. The reduction of staff at the British embassy in Lebanon means that his potential for release has been whittled away still further.

His girlfriend in London and his parents and older brother in Essex are fast becoming Middle East experts as they attempt to monitor political moves in the region and weigh up the consequences for McCarthy, who, if he is still alive, will this month celebrate his thirtieth birthday after seven months in captivity.

McCarthy went to Haileybury School before reading American studies at Hull University. He joined WTN in 1981 as a script writer and producer. His friends say he has an amiable and mature personality which might breach the kidnapper-hostage divide, and a very retentive memory for songs, poems and plays, which might help him cope with isolation.

Terry Waite has hinted at the possible release of two more American hostages. France is hoping that some of its kidnapped citizens will soon be freed because of a political deal struck by Paris with Damascus and Tehran; but for McCarthy the future, it seems, remains bleak.



Kidnapped: John McCarthy

McCarthy was reluctant to leave. Apart from the excitement of covering a war, whose complexity he was just beginning to unravel, he had enjoyed his work and had made new friends. There were the drivers with whom he had shared adventures in southern Lebanon and Beirut, the local journalists, the foreign correspondents — in particular a Palestinian girl who worked for an American newspaper. On the morning of his departure he wrote to her, apologizing for having to leave. He

Nicholas Beeston
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Tame in the wild: at Slimbridge, Sir Peter Scott established a successful formula for bird care and conservation

Fowl deeds by the Severn

In its 40 years, Sir Peter Scott's Wildfowl Trust has provided a safe home for countless migrating birds

The church in the Gloucestershire village of Slimbridge has a very tall steeple, topped, incongruously, by a golden cockerel. It might by now have been replaced by a duck, as a final marker on the flight path into the world's most famous wildfowl sanctuary, a few wingbeats to the west.

Imagine an airline route stretching from the Arctic Circle to the Mediterranean, and you have an understanding of the importance of Slimbridge and the scattering of safe havens which the Wildfowl Trust — 40 years old next Monday — maintains around Britain for an enormous congregation of wintering wildfowl migrating out of the ice-locked north.

At headquarters, in a huddle of low buildings on the far protected side of the River Severn, the telephone is busy answering the stock inquiry of the season. Have any arrived yet? "Yes, there are five now, four more since this morning."

Apart from researcher Eileen Rees, who has spent nine years at Slimbridge studying them, Sir Peter Scott was the first to know that the Bewick's swans were back after their tremendous 2,300 journey from the Soviet Arctic.

Sir Peter is mildly amused when the face of the first arriving swan fails to jog the electronic memory. "No, of course the computer wouldn't know that one: it was a cygnet last year."

At 77, Sir Peter still actively administers his trust, living and painting in the house at Slimbridge behind the most famous picture window in the country. In his great book-lined studio even the litter bin bears the trust's motif of two swans flying in unison and miniature wildfowl crowd most available surfaces. Occasionally they squeeze up to admit a panda or a butterfly, reflecting his wider priorities.

Today he has climbed hospitably to the top of a 30ft observation tower which sprouts out of his house to show us the trust's domain — the 800 acres of water meadows which it leases and a further 4,000 acres of protected tidal mudflats beyond.

Set below us, built to Sir Peter's design, is the biggest bird table in Europe — "I suppose the Americans have something bigger now". Beating into this Heathrow for birds come the arriving species — Bewick's swans, white-fronted geese, pochard, tufted ducks and pintail, like so many distinctively livered international jets, on a choice of flight paths, west to east or north to south, all under an instinctive air traffic control.

Sir Peter is concerned about one absentee. For four years now no lesser white-fronted goose has made it down from Scandinavia. This bird is particularly precious to him: 40 years ago, on a hunch, he first came here and picked out the goose, one of the rarest of wildfowl, from a huge flock of more common white-fronted geese feeding on the damp eastern margins of the Severn, and resolved that this should be the site of his trust.

The first meeting of the Severn Wildfowl Trust took place in a Slimbridge hotel on November 10, 1946. Its fourfold purpose — conservation, recreation, education and research — were discussed. A wooden sign in the village still misleadingly points to the Severn Trust, although it became the Wildfowl Trust in 1955.

Slimbridge contains the world's largest and most comprehensive collection of wildfowl: 2,500 resident birds in an inner 100 acre predator-proof enclosure, drawn from 127 of the world's 147 species of duck, swan and goose. The trust has effected some ootable rescues of birds on the brink of extinction — such as the Hawaiian goose, down to

Gareth Huw Davies
© Times Newspapers Ltd 1986

Piano with a perfect echo

Had the officials of the Moscow Conservatoire heard about it they could have solved all the security problems over Vladimir Horowitz's return to the USSR in April, when people were prepared to swing from the light gantry in order to hear the great man play.

The installation of the new Bosendorfer computer-based piano reproduction system — the Bosendorfer 290 SE — would have allowed Horowitz to play in one hall, while wires leading from the base of his piano could have electronically relayed information to a sister piano in another hall. According to Bosendorfer, what Horowitz did in one hall would be precisely duplicated in the other. British pianists will be able to try the 290 SE out next week, when it has its UK launch at the Royal Academy of Music in London.

The respected 160-year-old Viennese firm of Bosendorfer is unimpeachably trumpeting its computer piano as a significant breakthrough in piano technology. For 14 years it has worked out the idea which, on the face of it, seems only a step away from the piano rolls of old.

Those clumsy rolls of paper, punched full of holes, have now been superseded by an optical device that scans the keyboard action 800 times per second as the piano is being played, and stores the information digitally on an audio cassette. By playing back the cassette, the keys are

activated, exactly reproducing the performance. The stored performance can be edited and mistakes corrected with the help of a computer terminal.

At £65,000 for the total package it is clearly not a toy. Bosendorfer thinks it will have two main functions: as an educational tool and for use in recording studios.

Teachers and students in music colleges, it says, will be able to analyse a performance while it is going on, and to compare one performance with another. In the recording studio a pianist could play Beethoven's "Hammerklavier" Sonata, for example, and make corrections or alterations before the recording engineers start work. The computer piano, Bosendorfer argues, could represent a substantial saving in labour costs.

Others have doubts. John Boyden, one of Britain's leading classical record producers, thinks it will be of limited musical value. Great pianists, he says, adjust their playing in the acoustics of the room. A faithful recording in one hall may be quite inappropriate for another. "In the end," he says, "there is simply no substitute for a human being playing to an audience with the minimum number of barriers between them — and with no safety net."

Nicolas Soames
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CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 1099

ACROSS

- Religious slaughter (6,7)
- Pressure measure (3)
- Projecting land (9)
- Impromptu (2,3)
- Wood source (3,4)
- Eternal (7)
- Circular (5)
- Additionally named (4)
- Commercial TV body (1,1,1,1)
- Mare internum (13)

DOWN

- Grape residue spirit (6)
- In upper heart area (6)
- Tangible (8)
- Thin (6)
- Scheme (4)
- Hard drink (6)
- Relayed by descent (6)
- Pursue (3)
- Global conflict (5,3)
- Of male/female (5)
- Unlimited intelli-gence (1,1,1,1)
- Hard drink (6)
- Suppose (6)
- Comprise (5)
- Wage (6)
- Of male/female (5)
- Drawn off (6)
- Involved in (4)

SOLUTION TO NO 1098

Across: 1 Seeker 4 Devote 7 Lark 8 Scrutin 9 Agroonomy 13 Lod 16 Biodegradable 17 Yes 19 Small fry 24 Spinster 25 Mini 26 Symbol 27 Ordinal

Down: 1 Salt 2 Egregious 3 Risen 4 Durum 5 Veto 6 Tondo 10 Overs 11 Ocrea 12 Yodel 13 Liberate 14 Deep 15 Wdy 18 Empty 20 Metal 21 Largo 22 Snob 23 V.T.O.L.



Fig. 1. The Acorn



Fig. 2. The English Oak

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BOOKS

Since the internal workings of Private Eye encourage the illusion of secrecy, a book that suggests that its author has somehow got the inside story can be effectively judged only by someone who shares the secret. Since 1963 I have been a member of the editorial staff, and have a clear impression of what constitutes the Eye's inner core. It has nothing in common with Peter McKay's slapdash account.

Bitch nibbles bitch

Barry Fantoni

INSIDE PRIVATE EYE By Peter McKay Fourth Estate, £9.95

Inside Private Eye is a slender volume that reads like an extended piece in the magazine's Grovel column. As a former editor of William Hickey, McKay has learned the art of attacking his subjects via a quoted source. McKay is a devoted Ingram's man and so we read of the Eye's new editor, Ian Hislop: "Anberoa Wangh informed his local paper, 'I don't think he (Hislop) has the strength of character for the job.'"

offend. The Eye's art director, Tony Rushton, is described as, "a thin unsmiling man of forty-five". Not true. Rushton is forty-seven. Hislop's age is given as twenty-four. He is twenty-six. These are just two tiny examples from a long list of glaring inaccuracies and sheer invention. At one point we read an entirely fictitious account of how McKay himself was offered joint editor-

ship following Ingram's departure. Indeed, there is hardly a page that is free from the author's indignant obsession with his involvement with the Eye's creation, which apart from the odd story for Grovel, is virtually nil.

Because McKay is a product of gossip diary journalism, his enthusiasms are mainly directed at those who share his trade. As a result, no fewer than 13 pages are devoted to Nigel Dempster's relationship with Private Eye, which again, like McKay's is as a Grovel contributor. "Why", one asks, "Oh Why?", when there is hardly a mention of those who actually write the magazine.

Inside Private Eye is an empty vessel. The first half deals with a dull re-telling of Ingram's farewell, and the second with even duller accounts of the Eye's libel actions. Apart from chunks lifted verbatim from the magazine, there are no jokes, unless the book itself is an elaborate hoax. Pass the sick bag, Alice.

Dishy Heads

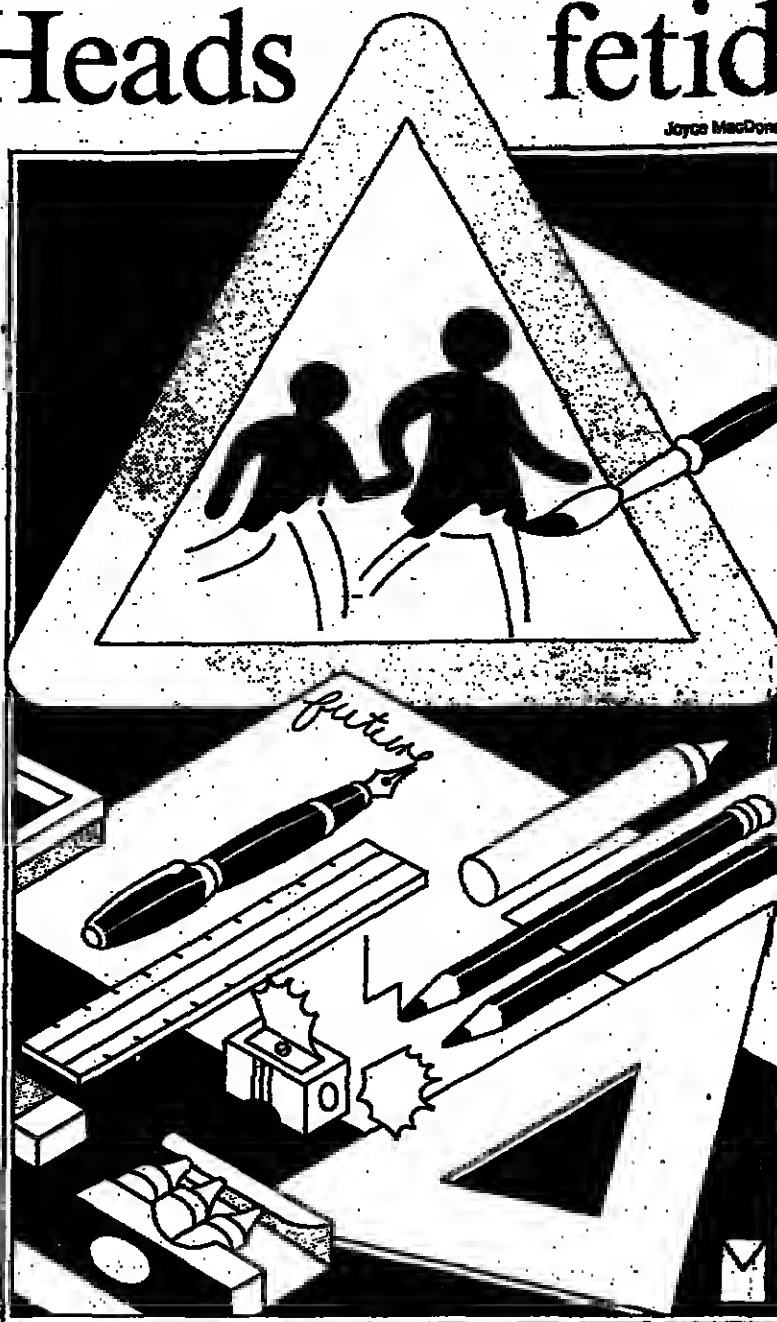
John Thorn

The Good Schools Guide By Amanda Atha and Sarah Drummond Ebury Press, £8.95

A part from excellence, what do these schools have in common? Abingdon, Bristol Grammar School, Bradford Grammar School, Leeds Grammar School. They have all been omitted from The Good Schools Guide compiled for Harper's and Queen, and serialized not only in that magazine, but much more surprisingly in The Times. The schools are lucky - not because omission is a guarantee of their good name, but because they have escaped the kind of investigation that may work well when done in restaurants by Christian Millau or Drew Smith, but which is almost always dangerously misleading when attempted in schools.

The schools that are in will doubtless survive the book with only superficial wounds, though Fort Augustus Abbey may have to spend some money on stamps explaining to parents that it is not "always raining" up in that lovely glen; the staff of Haberdasher's Aske's may be walking up and down Buttrick Lane, Ely, wondering what it means to be "a downmarket St Paul's"; the Headmaster of Repton, who has many personalized column inches in the book, may feel bothered that his "Academic Matters" section should blaffingly say "Straight A's all through". Some achievement, that.

In their responses to the inspecting ladies, Heads differed markedly. The Headmaster of Shrewsbury was forgiven for hiding from them and earns the highest Harper's and Queen accolade. He may be elusive, but he is "good-looking, smooth, popular, efficient". One can only guess at the adjectival explosion he would have earned if the ladies had actually met him. The Head of Oundle - known in the profession as a man of high quality - was less lucky: "Did not want to be interviewed; somnolent fairly chaotic. Has had head's house decorated from top to bottom." Did it occur to the importunate investigators that he might have been extremely busy, running a good school? Of course it occurred to them, but they preferred to write evidence of their own pique than suggest that



fetid dorms

Joyce MacDonald

Religious education seems of no interest to them, though they did discern at the Mount School at York an "obvious inner calm", which they put down to the "Quaker belief that God is in everyone"; and they were able at The Oratory School (helpfully described as being "founded by Cardinal Newman, a Catholic educationalist of the 19th century") to note that, "Religion centres around the School Chaplain", which may or may not please that learned priest.

Old pupils are capriciously listed. As well as Winston Churchill, Harrow is allowed Byron, Peel, Trollope, Shakespeare, and Keats. The list "not to mention Patrick Lichfield and Fox bros, the actors". It is hard to know what the choosing parent is supposed to think of this information, even if it is not mentioned.

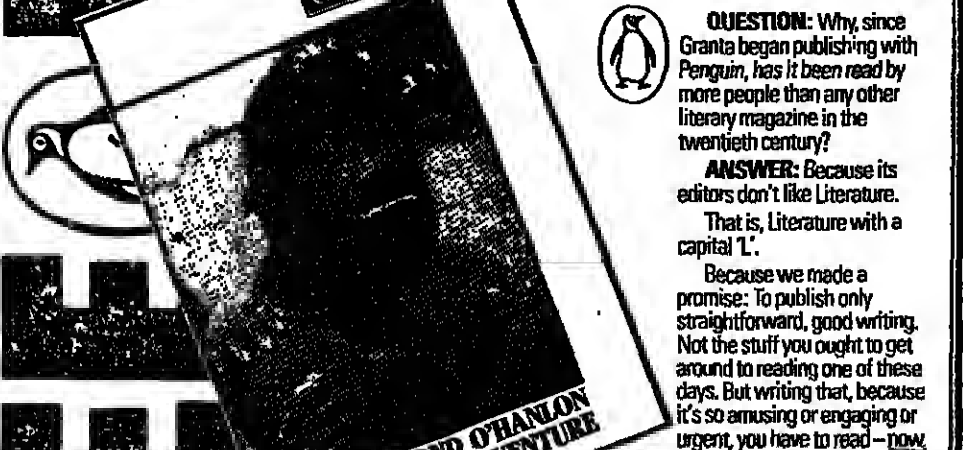
But if he finds it overwhelming, he can always travel on to the school of "Anthony Blunt, John Betjeman, James Mason, and Sir Peter Medawar" for more ideological variety, even though the library there is "weighed down with heavy old tomes" - a disadvantage Marlborough's Master may now feel he must quickly remove.

If parents are in that lucky minority able to choose one school for their children rather than another, and if they think the choice important, they will inform themselves carefully and make many visits. Among the contents of this book they will find the questions set out on pages 9 to 10 of the greatest value. These questions they should learn by heart, and they should try to find answers to them. In their travels they will come across no perfect schools. They will see in every school some things they do not like and some pupils who do not enjoy being there. But they need not seek other guidance from this book. It is amusing, titillating, sometimes aggravating. It is about the gloss of life not its meaning. It will help many people to pass the time more happily in dormitories waiting rooms and airport lounges. But the immolation of Amanda Atha and Sarah Drummond in freezing dormitories amid the smell of rotting socks has produced little of real benefit. The reason is that so much in educational life is necessarily rather dull. By happily falling ever to be dull this book has failed to be useful.

In Paperback on Saturday we shall review first editions from the Open University on British music hall and folk song.

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Morality down Mexico way

NOVEL of the week

Victoria Glendinning

THE GOOD CONSCIENCE By Carlos Fuentes André Deutsch, £8.95

We're in South America again this week - in Mexico, in a self-antidotal provincial capital called Guanajuato whose principal citizens have played the vicar of Bray to successive regimes and orthodoxies, and prospered exceedingly: "The citizen of Guanajuato is, in other words, a practised, talented, certified hypocrite." This early (1961) short novel by the eminent Carlos Fuentes, published in this country for the first time, appears in a lovely American translation by Sam Hileman. The elaborate formality that sustains normal Spanish prose always requires a lot of relaxing message from the translator before it will sound like normal English. Even colloquial Spanish, if translated literally, has an antiquarian ring: "Ingrate!" one prostitute shouts to another in a cheap café in The Good Conscience. "Ungrateful cow!" might be nearer the mark.

Not wishing to seem ingrate, one struggles to penetrate this verbal fog, behind which lies a sharp little fable about the pharisaical religiosity of the upwardly mobile. Jaime is a treasured child, but even the care lavished on him by his rich and pious uncle and aunt is hypocritical: his presence serves to hold their sterile marriage together. Young Jaime's only outlet is religion. His favourite game is saying Mass and there is a touchingly believable scene of the solitary child, in his bedroom, solemnly blessing the congregation - his washstand and his bed. In the emotional excitement of puberty he puts the gospel's teaching into practice. He

shelters the needy (a fugitive from the law), befriends the poor (an Indian boy), and punishes himself extravagantly for the sins of the world. These social solecisms infuriate his uncle and aunt, and the priest tells him he is guilty of spiritual pride in wanting to imitate Jesus. Religion should be "an everyday affair", and to condemn the world's imperfections is not compromise but charity.

Just as one is beginning to appreciate how Jaime's pure Christianity is being corrupted by worldly adults, the author turns everything upside down by suggesting that Jaime was corrupt already. Jaime will grow up to be a pillar of the establishment "with a good conscience", like his complacently venal uncle. In atmosphere this is a cross between Greene and Beckett - to whom the book is dedicated - "great destroyers of easy certainties, great creators of human hope." There is perhaps little hope in The Good Conscience, and an uneasy conscience is guaranteed for anyone who hears what Fuentes is saying through the unforgettably murky translation.

50th Anniversary 1936 ARTHRITIS RESEARCH PLEASE REMEMBER US Arthritis is one of Britain's most widespread diseases. As yet incurable and representing our greatest single cause of disability, it seriously affects about 8 million of our people of all ages, including, sadly, some 15,000 of our children. We, the Arthritis and Rheumatism Council, are a charity raising funds for medical research into the causes and ultimately, the cure of all forms of the disease; and we rely entirely on voluntary contributions. Our current expenditure on research exceeds £6 million, and donations in Memoriam form an important source of our income. If you decide to make a donation to charity in memory of a loved one, or in place of funeral flowers, we ask you, respectfully, to remember us. THE ARTHRITIS AND RHEUMATISM COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH Working to find an earlier cure. To: The Arthritis and Rheumatism Council for Research, 41 Eagle Street, London WC1R 4AR. I ask you to accept the attached donation of £ in memory of a loved one in place of funeral flowers. NAME: ADDRESS: For details please contact: ASHFORD BOOKSHOP, Ashford, Kent TN24 2JF. Telephone: 0223 25593

Soldiers of Christ Arising

Donald Earl

PAGANS AND CHRISTIANS By Robin Lane Fox Viking, £17.95

"Big book, big evil", quoth Callimachus. Not, however, this one, big, certainly, but good and important. Pagans and Christians are the very stuff of martyrology and legend, historical novel and Hollywood epic. All achieve their effect by oversimplification, tinged with sometimes prudent sentimentality; Roman officialdom tyrannical, tormented, or uncomprehending, but at the last implacable; the Christian steadfast under temptation, torture, or in the very mouth of the lion; enrolment after death in the glorious company of saints, virgins, and martyrs. The reality revealed by Lane Fox is not so simple. Roman officials were more often harassed and baffled, but desperately anxious to do the right thing, and not infrequently benign. Not all Christians were steadfast under threat, not all possessed by the "rash itch for self-destruction". What to do about the apostates and those who had handed over the sacred books to the persecutors presented the early Church with a serious problem. Well before Constantine Christians had become quick to mobilize force against the pagan cults and against their own unorthodox brethren. In the cult of saints and martyrs, even in that of the Virgin herself, pagan and Christian elements mingle inextricably. And what of paganism itself? As the author points out, the change from pagan to Christian brought a lasting change in people's view of themselves and others, and we, still, live with its effects. Even the very term paganism, for all its convenience, distorts perception in implying a commonality of attitude, belief and ritual. Can we today even begin to comprehend the pagan context without which an understanding of the rise of Christianity is impossible? The very word pagan is Christian slang; pagani were civilians who had not enlisted through baptism as soldiers of Christ against the powers of Satan. It is this effort of historical imagination that is at the heart of Lane Fox's book, an effort that succeeds magnificently. As the author remarks, rightly, "There have been many books on paganism and many more on early Christianity, but I know of no book which puts their practice side by side in a context of civil life." The couple in the title is meant: the subject is pagans and Christians, not pagans against Christians. The chronological limits are broadly from the reign of the



Lane Fox's Martyrs

emperor Hadrian to the end of the Severan dynasty in AD 235, with a final section on the Christian majority, the sinners; the entirely unexpected and still baffling conversion of Constantine; the final movement from pagan to Christian until the old oracles fell dumb. The geographical perspective is Eastern and Greek, for it is in the Greek East that Chris-

tianity developed earliest and quickest, and it is from there that the evidence is most abundant. The social perspective is urban, for it was to the towns and cities that the major cults were found, and it was there that Christians and pagans met. The grand theme, the interaction of pagan and Christian and the emerging domination of the latter, is supported at every point by a wealth of evidence, reference, and detail, splendidly controlled and often of great fascination in its own right: as with the pagan soldier who told the Christian eager for martyrdom to run away and hide; or the Christian priest in Cappadocia who ran off with his church's virgins and exhibited them as dancing girls at a pagan festival, where their routine was much admired; or John Chrysostom admonishing the church in Antioch: "The women (of the congregation) have learned the manners of the brothel and the men are not better than maddened stallions"; or the more lengthy investigation of the martyrdom of Pionius with its surprising ramifications; or - Here is richness indeed, both in the general and in the particular. On the one hand a magisterial analysis and reconstruction of an apparently remote and alien society, on the other a detailed study of the single most significant process in our history and still the most important determinant of our present attitudes and beliefs. Tolle lege.

THE BLIND WATCHMAKER RICHARD DAWKINS

author of 'The Selfish Gene' "The Blind Watchmaker is as clear, as enthralling, as convincing an account of neo-Darwinian theory as I have read" - TLS "Richard Dawkins has updated evolution... His subject is nothing less than the Meaning of Life, and he attacks it with the evangelical fervour of a clergyman and the mind of a scientist" - The Times "a remarkable presentation of some of the most important ideas in the history of science" - Nature "terrific energy, accuracy and style... a most unusual combination of care and panache" - Observer "the most important science book of the year" - Good Book Guide £12.95 from your bookshop Longman Scientific & Technical

Defence: never forget the Suez factor

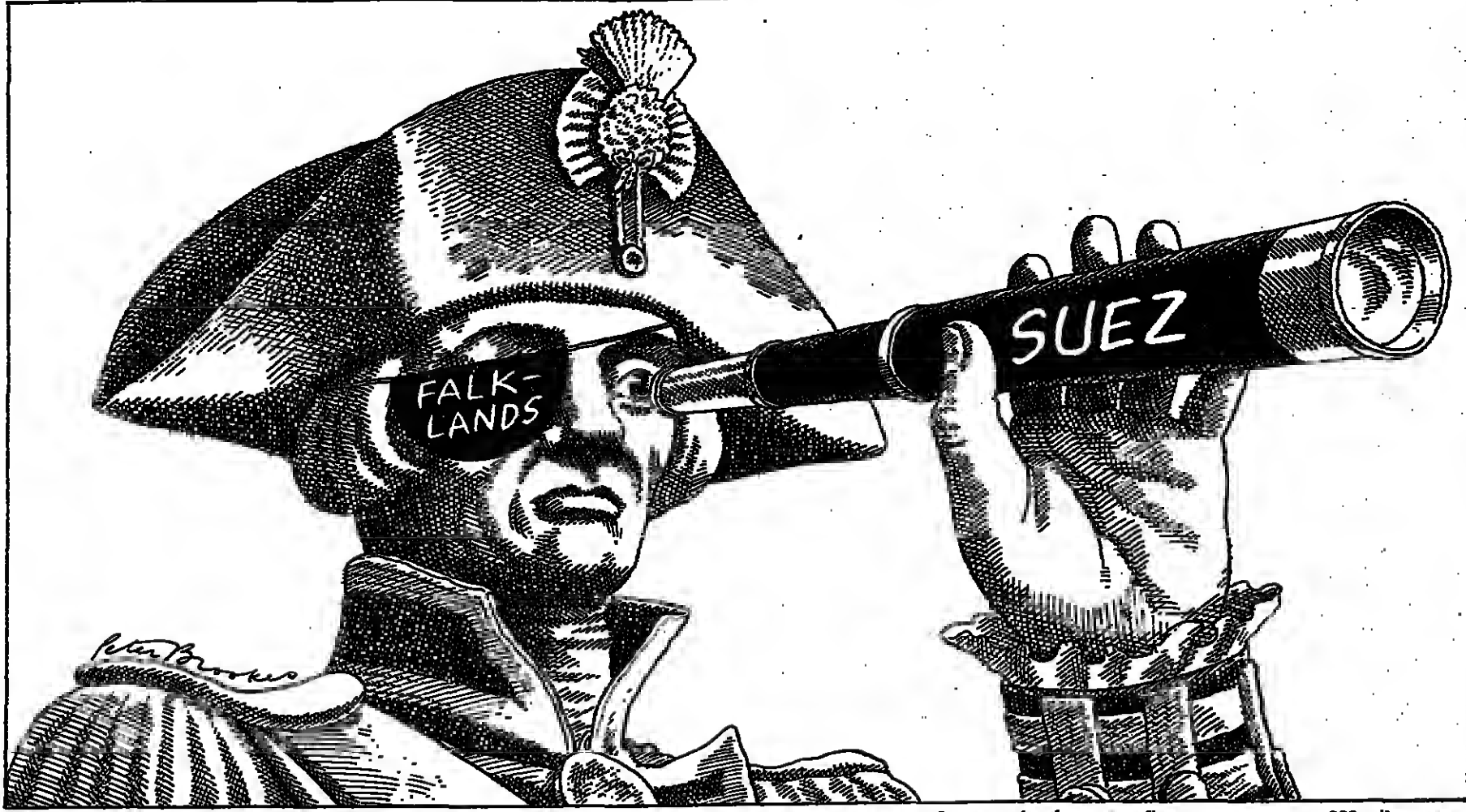
Sir John Nott, Defence Secretary during the Falklands war, argues that Britain's strategic planning should be influenced more by the fiasco of 1956 than victory in 1982

The Suez operation took place within two months of my arrival as an undergraduate at Cambridge. It coincided with the Soviet invasion of Hungary. I felt as emotionally involved on the side of the Hungarians as I felt angry about the Conservative government's intervention in the canal zone. Not least because the world's attention on the Hungarian tragedy seemed to have been diverted by the futility of Suez.

I had arrived at Cambridge after five years' service as a regular soldier in Malaya; during that time I had acted as ADC to the C-in-C Far East, who was the immediate superior of General Stockwell, then GOC. My military service and my acquaintanceship with General Stockwell led me to follow the military operation at Suez, under Stockwell's command, with more than usual interest.

Cambridge was rife with political controversy during that first term. A protest meeting on Suez, addressed by the Hon Anthony Wedgwood-Benn, was disrupted by the Pitt Club and the Trinity Font Beagles. I felt a warm sympathy for Ben. There were noisy debates in the Union. I proposed the rather forthright motion, "That this House would risk a third world war for the sake of a communist satellite in revolt". In those debates and the ferment that surrounded them, Suez and the Soviet intervention in Hungary became heavily intertwined. As long as I live, I shall never forgive the Soviets for what they did to Hungary - and, to this very day, I feel remorse that my country did nothing to help them in their need.

Suez became part of history. Its memory faded except, I suppose, among those of my subsequent parliamentary colleagues who had been to the Commons in 1956. I seldom remember the Suez affair being mentioned by my immediate friends who came into Parliament in 1964 and 1966. A group of us were primarily interested in economic affairs. But I suspect the influence of Suez on our developing thinking was quite profound. For it was a period when a number of us were under the intellectual



influence of Enoch Powell, then shadow defence secretary.

It was in discussions in our Economic Dining Club with Powell and others that I came to believe there could never be a full measure of economic and strategic independence for the United Kingdom unless we rid ourselves of a fixed exchange rate. If, at the time of Suez, the government had been defeated by foreign exchange pressure against a pegged rate, we had to remove this prime obstacle against our freedom to act as a sovereign nation independently of the United States and other powerful allies. Yet, post-Suez, the notion that we might seek to act militarily except in alliance with our friends seemed pure delusion. Suez had shown the futility of such grandiose notions.

The Heath government came and went. Sterling was floated and the sterling area abandoned within a few months of my becoming Economic Secretary in 1972. There was a further period of opposition. We won the 1979 election and the key economic reforms, far and away the most important being the abolition of exchange controls, had more or less been completed by 1981 when I was sent to the Ministry of Defence, the most fascinating job in the Cabinet. Thankfully, for our national freedom of action, we had avoided entry into the Euro-

pean Monetary System and the associated political pressures inherent in such a system - thus keeping sterling free and politically independent for the coming battles against Galtieri and Scargill. Suez was forgotten, but it must have been subconsciously very much in my mind when I was forced, by the inability of the Ministry of Defence to pay its bills, in 1981, to review our strategic planning.

Seeing the need to rein back defence expenditure to a more appropriate level in relation to our national resources, I strongly believed then that unless the Cabinet imposed upon the Services the need to narrow their priorities within HM's strategic guidelines (which are, of course, horribly difficult for any cabinet), we would wind up in the mid-1990s with a totally incoherent set of defences. Something had to give.

Our first priority had to be credible deterrence from nuclear blackmail and Soviet aggression in the North Atlantic or on mainland Europe; decidedly not equipping ourselves for another Suez or post-colonial war. Influenced by Suez, I believed that we could not and should not be a rather ill-equipped military policeman for the world, even at the behest of the United States. If we had occupied the canal zone, what then? Were we to govern Egypt? If we were to

intervene in the Gulf today, how could we sustain it? It was clearly foolhardy for the Americans even to send troops into Beirut.

The post-Suez strategic and financial imperatives point remorselessly in 1986, as they did during my Defence Review in 1981, to the need to end the "naval task force" mentality, which is by no means the same thing as an out-of-area capability. We cannot afford to maintain two operational carriers, with one in refit, since it involves a cost in men, aircraft, equipment and supporting escort vessels that will unbalance our force levels and capabilities across all three Services.

Already, only five years after the Defence Review, the much criticized 50-ship fleet seems unsustainable. The concept of global reach for the Royal Navy - for the balanced naval task force - is nostalgia for the days of Empire, the protection of the Suez Canal and India. It makes for a "good looking" Royal Navy, but very little else. Suez demonstrated the new world for Britain and the Falklands changed nothing.

We set out to recapture the Falklands, after the invasion in April 1982, with no large carriers and too few carrier aircraft. Had it not been for the immense skill of

our forces, under the outstanding direction of Admiral Lewin, and the great courage of the Prime Minister, coupled with good luck, the whole affair might have ended very differently, conceivably in a much greater disaster than Suez. In reality, we were imperfectly equipped to undertake such a task, nor with the diminished size of our national budget can we ever hope to be so. The muddled defence priorities of the previous two decades enabled us to do the job with a Nelsonian bravado and a rather delicate calculation of risk. By such are great deeds done. But we should not plan to equip ourselves for such an adventure again if we seek a credible maritime/air capability in the 1990s to defend these islands and its people from the real threat.

When the scrap metal merchants landed on South Georgia, I went over to the large globe in my office in the Ministry of Defence, and hunted for the Falkland Islands. A spot on the map close to the hearts of some British global strategists and bird watchers, it was largely unknown to me. I was shattered at the distance involved - some 8,000 miles, almost as far away as Hawaii in a horizontal orbit - and I recalled for the first time in nearly 30 years the terrifyingly long five days that it took those Landing Ship Logistics to get from Cyprus to the canal

zone - a mere 300 miles or so.

During the critical week between the first intelligence indicating the Argentine invasion - Wednesday, March 31 - to the sailing of the fleet on Monday April 5, the memories of Suez played a greater part in my own hesitations than almost any other single factor. I knew that Suez had been associated with political indecision, dissension within the Cabinet, United States pressure on the pound, and seemingly the inability of the Services to move their men and equipment from A to B with sufficient despatch. Each step between July and November 1956 was dogged by political initiatives sought by the United States, leaving our military planners in a vacuum.

At least we were free in April 1982 of the straitjacket of a fixed exchange rate or the European Monetary System; for I doubt if we could have withstood the German and DM zone "neutrality" of that time had we been in the EMS.

To win back the Falklands, and demonstrate our refusal to submit to brigandage, it was essential for there to be a major military response, and immediately. The country owes it to my old antagonist, Admiral Leach (for we were worlds apart in our strategic understanding), for the magnifi-

cent way in which he and his colleagues got the fleet to sea by Monday, with only about five days' formal notice.

At the meeting which took place between four of us on Thursday night, April 1 - the Prime Minister, William Whitelaw, myself and, later in the evening, Peter Carrington on his return from Israel - Suez was in the forefront of my mind and, I believe, theirs.

How, with a minimum of three weeks' sailing time, probably much more, were we to hold domestic parliamentary and international opinion on our side, even if we could get there after an 8,000-mile journey in a fit state to fight against superior force levels? And how were we to prevent a repetition of the disastrous breakdown in relations at the time between ourselves and the US? After the experience of Suez, I do not think I believed, even with a floating pound, that the time lag would make it easy for us to succeed, unless we had at least tacit American support. The diplomatic and political pressures in favour of military hesitation were very similar to those on Eden at the time of Suez.

As it happened, the long drawn-out series of peace negotiations, important as a prime objective for themselves, filled the political and international vacuum while our forces made the interminable journey south. It was our good fortune to have a genuine friend in Casper Weinberger in the Department of Defense. We happened to be in an era when political and military relations between the two defence departments were exceptionally close and happy.

But even in a flagrant aggression against British territory, it took time and the pressure of American public opinion to bring all the several elements of the administration - Department of Defense, the securities agencies, the State Department, the White House and the President personally - to our side before the United States formally gave us its support. We owe a great deal to our former ambassador, Sir Nicholas Henderson, for his splendid efforts at that time.

Suez was a disaster. The Falklands was a great victory and did much to restore the self-confidence of the nation. It made the theory of deterrence credible. It demonstrated British national resolve, somewhat to the surprise of the world.

Its outcome was almost wholly positive for the nation. But the Falklands will be the cause of a future national disaster for later generations if we allow it to distort our strategic planning. Suez was, in my view, a watershed for Great Britain; its strategic and economic lessons should never be forgotten.

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Ronald Butt

How Ridley could rise to the rates challenge

Many Tory MPs are cross with Nicholas Ridley, the Environment Secretary. They threaten serious rebellion against his proposals for next year's rate support grant by which central government pays for that part of local spending not covered by rates. They complain bitterly that there will be a large shift of money from the shires, particularly in the South East, and from the outer suburbs, which will get less government support, in order to give more to the inner cities and some counties.

Ridley tells them in reply that 27 counties out of 39 will actually get more this year, that the figures for rate increases now being bandied about by the protesters are unduly alarmist, and that the richer a community is, the more it can raise with minimal increase in rates, whereas for the depressed inner cities (where few pay the full rate) high rates are necessary to raise very little. Besides, he has helped by raising the total grant by £2.9 billion this year.

But all this is detail. The principle of the matter is what counts. Ridley believes passionately in the free market and non-interventionism. Yet he is apparently acting in the role of a redistributionist. What is even odder is that quite a few of his critics - principally those with constituencies in the Home Counties - are anything but keen on his free market doctrines. Francis Pym, for instance, who led the shire rebellion last time, is a renowned economic West but sits for a Cambridgeshire seat which would be adversely affected. Last year Pym argued that the allocation would lead to "wholly unacceptable" rate increases in East Anglia and would penalize the good managers to help the bad, an argument which might come more naturally from Ridley himself.

So why is Ridley risking another rebellion in what could be the months immediately before an election? Why alienate opinion in the Tory shires where some seats are challenged by the Alliance? The answer is that he has no option. Under the system by which money is handed from central to local government, the minister controls the total sum dispersed but has comparatively little control over how it is distributed. That is all done under the 1980 Local Government Act

which distributes money according to two principles. First, how rich is a community and what can it raise in rates? Second, what are its needs?

From this follows a complex computerized exercise to determine what an authority requires to provide services comparable to those elsewhere. It is an attempt to achieve equality. But what it has also achieved is that once the government has settled the size of the total Exchequer allocation to local authorities (which this government has brought down from 61 per cent to 46 per cent), the formulae of the 1980 Act take over for its distribution. Money is allocated according to what has to be spent on various services, and the local authorities which get most are those with the largest proportion of old people, people with poor housing, one-parent families and the like.

As it happens, there are also often the leftist authorities most given to overspending and indifferent to how the money can be found, and frequently the most bureaucratically inefficient.

How did such a system come about? It was brought in by Michael Heseltine, whose economic attitudes are (another paradox) a good deal closer to Pym's than to Ridley's. But it was not as a redistributionist that he introduced the 1980 Act when he was Environment Secretary. For Heseltine had been faced with an even worse system under which the more an authority spent the more it got out of a finite total. Now, the more an authority spends above a total threshold, the more it costs the ratepayer.

That does not worry the big overspenders, few of whose citizens pay rates in part or in full. Indeed, out of an electorate of about 35 million, only 12 million pay rates in full. That is why Ridley is committed, as his immediate predecessor Kenneth Baker never was, to substituting a community tax for which every adult is liable, in place of a rating system with no real relationship to ability to pay. He would also introduce a much simpler grant system which would not be distorted by an authority's actual spending. But that depends on a Tory victory at the next election. Meanwhile, we are stuck with a system under which allocation is determined by "needs" estab-

lished by what the big spenders choose to spend, not by the minister who finds the money. Yet it should be a fundamental principle of government that the minister providing money should also have responsibility for how it is distributed and spent.

Pending a thorough reform of local finance, Ridley's immediate idea for dealing with the problem is to get away from the existing arrangement whereby grant lost by a local authority which overspends is put into a pool from which it is redistributed, including to the overspending authorities themselves. He proposes a bill to let the Treasury have the money. But some of his Tory critics want him to appease the shires and outer suburbs by abandoning the idea and allowing the redistribution to continue. I should have thought there was a third way, which nobody seems to have raised. Why not redistribute the money to all local authorities except those which overspend?

Ridley is a man of principle who marries conviction with keenness of intellect to an unusual degree. Will he be able after the general election to produce a more sensible system? Local government spending bedevils our national life because nobody is really responsible for it. Ministers who finance it are not. Neither are the local authorities which spend so liberally within their fiefdoms really responsible to electors who vote in small numbers largely as a way of expressing current feelings about national politics. But there is another more fundamental question to be faced.

At present, the system is entirely geared to channeling money from growth and prospering areas into social support within areas which are declining and decaying in such a way as to do little good in the long run to the unfortunate who live there. The system bolsters dependency, psychological and financial, within these areas in a way which intensifies hopelessness and non-recovery at the expense of the places where growth is a better prospect. Equalization has, of course, always been necessary in local government and there can be no question of abandoning responsibility for real need. But it is time to face the way the system works more honestly than anyone has cared to do so far.

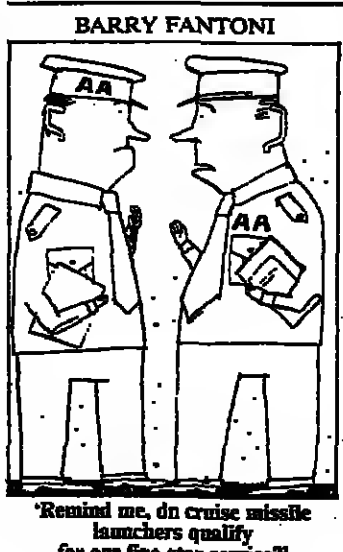
THE TIMES DIARY

Swatters swatted

Britain's public schools have given a black mark to Amanda Atha and Sarah Drummond, co-authors of the jokey but critical *Harpers and Queen's Good Schools Guide*, condensed last month in our own pages. The Girls' Schools Association and the Headmasters' Conference punished them for their "irresponsible" approach to the serious business of buying a better education by advising heads to boycott Tuesday's launch party in London. Some heads, it must be said, needed little encouragement. Christopher Turner of Stowe returned his invitation with the promise: "I shall continue to do the best I can to right the wrong which you have done". Patricia Johns of St Mary's School, Wantage, finding the authors "insufferably patronising", delivered a similar reply. "Our solicitors have the matter in hand and you shall doubtless hear from them soon," she added. The only girls' head to make it to the party was Joyce Walters of Clifton High School for Girls. With the common sense that endowment policies cannot buy, she told me: "The book's just meant to be like the *Sloane Ranger Handbook*, isn't it?"

Balance sheet

While King's College London and Archbishop Tutu work to set up a Desmond Tutu Scholarship, intended to cover fees and living expenses for one South African



student a year at the college, the student union is asking potentially embarrassing questions. "The college might be prepared to waive the scholar's fees but we need to raise £5,000; that is the annual figure the South African Scholarship Trust recommends for a man and his family to live in England," explains the dean, Richard Harries. This shouldn't be too difficult: the college has investments in Rowntree's and Rio Tinto Zinc, both of which are active in South Africa. "We are mounting a campaign to get them to invest their money elsewhere," says Francis Taylor, the student union's irate general secretary.

Seeking, perhaps, the aphrodisiac to smoothe his political love affair with David Steel, David Owen visited the Colchester Oyster Festival on Friday. Prophetically, he has been laid low with Colchester Tum ever since.

Aggroculture

Government paranoia about the media is spreading. This week Laurena Cahill, a vivacious Irish reporter from *Farming News*, recently critical of the Ministry of Agriculture, was told she was not welcome at a press briefing by Michael Jopling, the Agriculture Minister. When she refused to leave the room where reporters were to be bored by Jopling's account of his travels to the Far East, the security men were summoned. Only a fortuitous meeting with the minister on the stairs prevented her ejection. A ministry spokesman explained yesterday that Ms Cahill had not told them beforehand that she was attending the briefing and was accompanied by a photographer - neither normally a pretext for exclusion.

Frost proof

John Murray, the veteran publisher, is to speak at the Bloomsbury Book Auction Sale Room this evening on the eccentricities of certain authors. They include Darwin, Borrow, Byron, Murray's old friend Betjeman and, most obscurely, one Francis Head, lieutenant governor of Upper Canada during the 1840s, who always made a point of going to his printers clad in a dressing-gown. Late deadlines, presumably.

Hazhir Teimourian

Can we ever deal with Tehran?

The reports that a former US national security chief had entered Iran posing as an Irish priest to broach a resumption of US-Iranian relations have focused attention on Iran's internal politics for the first time for many months. After a period of apparent calm, in which the religious fanaticism of the Iranian leadership seemed to be slightly reduced, there is evidence that a power struggle is in progress within the ranks of the ruling ayatollahs.

A new political job has been making the rounds in Tehran: Visitors to Ayatollah Khomeini's house, saw that he had a caged bird, a young crow. "Why have you chosen a crow, Imam?" they asked. "I want to see if it is true that crows live for 300 years", the octogenarian Khomeini replied.

The joke is a symptom of the weariness which many Iranians now feel with the seven-year rule of the Ayatollah and a sign of the decline in the respect which he now commands. What emerges from private conversations with Iranians, both inside and outside the clerical regime, is a picture of accentuated factionalization among the clergy, their isolation from the people and a general disillusionment in the nation with whatever Khomeini stands for, especially the six-year war with Iraq and militant Islam.

Khomeini is reported to be gravely ill. His voice has not been heard on Tehran radio for several weeks and the half-hidden struggle within the cabinet of prime minister Mir-Hussein Mousavi, which is split along ideological lines, Mousavi and most of his ministers lean strongly to the left. They believe, for example, in the nationalization of foreign trade on the model of Eastern Europe. (Mousavi recently visited East Germany and Hungary). This faction wishes the greatest influence over the daily running of the country. It is headed by Ali-Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, Speaker of the Islamic Majlis (parliament), who is widely described as already the strongest man in Iran after Khomeini.

ever, notably the foreign minister, Ali-Akbar Velayati, have strong links with the bazaar merchants and support President Ali Khamenei's bid for the top job. This faction is also extremely anti-Western at present and would like to strengthen ties with the radical states of the Third World and the Soviet bloc.

Perched precariously in between is the official heir to Khomeini's mantle, Ayatollah Montazeri, in the desert city of Qom. He has acquired the reputation of being a simpleton, a naive provincial cleric who often wastes his time calling on zealots to curb their excesses so as not to alienate any more of the faithful.

Speaker Rafsanjani and President Khamenei both support Montazeri's selection as Khomeini's successor, for they are themselves too young at present to lay any claims to theological supremacy. But they are evidently confident that they could confine his leadership to purely spiritual matters.

Another challenge to Montazeri's authority is expected to come from the direction of five "grand" ayatollahs outside Khomeini's circle. They have tolerated him so far, but now appear to be furious that the relatively junior Montazeri has been promoted over their heads.

How serious a challenge they pose remains to be seen, but according to one insider: "The grand ayatollahs are very powerful. One of them, Khatami, is believed to receive enough money from his followers in a year to finance the government for a few months. Also, Iran has about 120,000 clergymen and Khomeini has not been able to give official posts to more than ten per cent of them. The rest are siding with the other grand ayatollahs."

What is certain is that the clergy engaged in the present unresolved power struggle can change their allegiance at will, and that every group sees the question of improving relations with the West only as material for rhetoric and a play in the domestic power game. Most radicals, who still hold the upper hand, regard the United States in particular as the Great Satan that must not be allowed to contaminate the purity of their revolution. Rhetoric on improved relations with western nations will find support only if it brings more weapons from the West for the war against Iraq, and so demonstrates Iranian weakness.

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A PAUSE FOR THE PRESIDENT

Yesterday's mid-term elections have given an understandable psychological filip to the Democrats and the corresponding amount of gloom to the Republicans. To wrest control of the Senate by winning nine seats in which President Reagan himself has vigorously campaigned throughout the summer is sweet revenge for six years of defeats. It will greatly improve the hopefulness of the Democratic party's presidential prospects.

But an election in which the governing party loses eight Senate seats overall yet gains the same number of state governorships is one which resists any very simple explanation. According to the precedents of the "sixth year itch" the party controlling the White House in the sixth year of a presidency has lost an average of six governorships, seven Senate seats and 48 seats in the House of Representatives. This year, the Republicans may have lost one Senate seat over the odds, but they have kept their house losses down to a mere six and actually gained control of governorships in major states like Texas and Florida.

Both the Senate losses and the gains in governorships, moreover, can be partly explained by the accident of which parties office holders were up for election this year. With 22 Republican senators who had originally been elected in the 1980 Reagan landslide compared to only 12 Democrats coming before the voters, the Grand Old Party simply had more to lose than its opponents.

Exactly the reverse was true of the governorship elections where 27 Democrats faced reelection compared to only nine Republicans. In the House elections, by contrast, the incumbents' possession is equal to nine points of the law. Most interest was therefore fixed upon the 43 "open" seats in which the incumbent was

retiring. Of these, the Democrats won seven - and the Republicans won seven. What these figures suggest is that there has been a small movement of opinion to the Democrats in the context of the new political stability established by President Reagan in the last six years. The voters have shifted slightly left within a political spectrum that has shifted considerably to the right.

This interpretation emerges even more strongly when we consider the nature of the campaign. If even this modest movement of votes had occurred in response to a bruising ideological argument in which the Democrats had attacked President Reagan's economic defence and social policies, it might have greater political significance. Instead it was President Reagan himself who attempted to raise the ideological temperature and the Democrats who frustrated this appeal by offering what one wag called: "less of the same".

In these circumstances, the elections became a contest between the superior wealth and organization of the Republicans and the greater ability of the opposition Democrats to exploit economic discontents and local issues such as farm bankruptcies in the mid-west. This was a contest in which the Democrats won a marginal victory. Irritation got more votes than money could. But the larger battle had already been conceded.

It is against this electoral background that President Reagan and the Democrat controlled Congress will decide whether to compromise or struggle between now and the 1980 presidential election. It was predicted by many people, before yesterday, that a Senate loss would weaken the President's prestige and embolden the Democrats to oppose his policies on a large scale. After the fact, however,

Democratic spokesmen have deliberately avoided claiming any sweeping victory of principle and called instead for co-operation between Congress and the administration.

Leading Democrats know, both from the campaign and from the evidence of exit polls, that both the President and his main policies on the economy and defence remain broadly popular. He might respond to any frontal attack from Congress by vetoing legislation wholesale and even win popular support for doing so.

Secondly, though Mr Reagan may have lost his political majority in the Senate, he retains an ideological majority there through the election of some very Conservative southern Democrats. At least four of the new Senate intake, for instance, are strong supporters of aid for the Nicaraguan Contras.

President Reagan is likely, therefore, to have only moderate trouble with the legislative branch of government. He may find it harder to have conservative judicial appointments confirmed; he may discover that funding for the defence programmes will be pared back; he will undoubtedly be irritated by the manner in which the Senate Democrats use their control of committee chairmanships to promote issues and programmes which he opposes such as protectionism and racially based quotas. On the broad outlines of economic and foreign policy, however, he and the Congress will be able to agree on common ground only slightly to the left of the policies of the past six years.

The 1986 elections will probably be seen in retrospect as a pause in the Reagan revolution. Whether it will continue or it has already reached its apogee is something that will be decided by whoever becomes president in 1988.

JUDGEMENT UPON THE CENSORS

Since the move of News International's newspapers to Wapping, users of public libraries in some 30 local authority areas throughout the country have been unable - for periods of time varying according to the political whim of their elected representatives - to read *The Times* on the reading room shelves. They have been deprived of their normal access to *The Times* illegally. They have been deprived of that access by people who in most cases knew they were acting illegally. That knowledge has now been confirmed by Mr Justice Watkins's judgement yesterday - and not before time.

An alarming aspect of the Wapping dispute has been the way that the armoury of a hostile labour movement has been augmented to include censorship alongside the more traditional weapons of violence and intimidation. As well as libraries without their normal display of newspapers, we have seen students revile their lecturers - simply on the

grounds of their writing for News International titles. We have seen Labour politicians do all in their power to prevent journalists going about their daily work of reporting the news.

But a still more alarming aspect of the dispute has been the failure of the censors to see their activities for what they really are. To impose censorship is one thing. To pretend that it is not censorship; to say that an academic institution has to come to compromises on academic freedom (as Ruskin College is doing in The Selbourne affair); to say that a library is just another public service to be politicised without a thought that it is a symptom of the most virulent sort of disease in our national public life.

It is a disease which, without due exposure, could become an uncontrollable plague. Yesterday's judgement is an important step towards identifying the dangers of this totalitarian strain in today's Labour movement.

MUSICAL CHAIRS IN PRETORIA

South Africa's President Botha reshuffled his cabinet in grand style this week, despatching a couple of ministers, retiring three more and creating a slew of new deputy ministers and a host of rearranged portfolios. The question that needs to be asked is whether this flurry of activity amounts to anything more than a rearrangement of the deckchairs on the *Titanic*. Anyone who tries to discern a shift to the right or left within South Africa's ruling party will be disappointed. The elevation of Mr Louis Le Grange to the less arduous role of Speaker will upset no-one except possibly the South African police which he so conspicuously failed to control. His successor, Mr Adriaan Vlok, who has been schooled in the more disciplined culture of the South African defence force, could provide the smack of authority which the police so sorely need.

The elevation of Mr Kobus Meiring, Mr Roelf Meyer and Mr Stoffel van der Merwe, three backbenchers of well-known "vertigé" or enlightened stripe, to deputy ministerships bodes well for the future. Moreover, the return of Afrikaner elder statesman, Mr Alwyn Steinhilber, as effective vice-president and minister in charge of the South African Broadcasting Corporation will

reassure those who look for integrity, if not imagination, in government.

For the most part, however, the changes reveal not Mr Botha the erstwhile reformist, but Mr Botha the administrator. He has rearranged his senior and middle management in pursuit of a more efficient, though perhaps not more enlightened, government. Whether he will succeed remains to be seen.

It is common cause among the white electorate in South Africa today that the country faces a management crisis in government which matches the endemic crisis in black/white politics. Isolated from public opinion, immune to the changes wrought by reform, its bloated and inefficient bureaucracy appears increasingly incapable of coping with the normal tasks of government. Mr Botha's inability to square the circle of how to share power without losing it has left the area of black/white negotiation open to reformists in the private sector who are forging new alliances such as the KwaNatal indaba with black South Africans in a common search for change. This remains the best hope of real reform in South Africa.

Mr Botha's cabinet reshuffle may just help to redress the inefficiency of government.

whose actions have been submitted to judicial review were, in the words of the judge, "deliberately flouting the law in defiance of impeccably correct advice". The London Borough of Camden had stooped to "transparent camouflage". "There could hardly," he concluded, "be a clearer manifestation of an abuse of power - the remedy for which it is for this court and not the Secretary of State to provide".

On that final point, the responsibility of the Secretary of State, it is just as well that the court came to the conclusion it did. For the role of the Government in protecting the integrity of libraries from the political censors has been first to claim powerlessness and second to delay.

Delay was precisely what the local authorities wanted. If the ban had been having the effect on the Wapping dispute which its perpetrators intended, then such delay might have been sufficient for the censors to achieve their ends.

but it is doubtful whether it will counter its growing irrelevance to the central question of South African politics. As a leading white opposition politician, Mr Harry Schwarz, noted last week, it is too much to expect the same people who invented apartheid to sound convincing when they claim that they are dismantling it.

At this moment of crisis the man who presides over a country with a very small and thinly stretched elite needed to cast his net wider. He needs to include, if not opposition politicians, then at least business and industrial leaders and he needs to improve the managerial quality of the administration to introduce new and daring initiatives for reform.

President Botha, however, has neither the temperament nor the inclination to look beyond his own party and make the best use of his country's slender human resources. While some of his appointments are not unpromising for the future, the new cabinet reflects very much his own will - and limitations. Mr Botha dominates his cabinet in a way earlier heads of government have rarely done. For this reason the kind of quantum leap for which South Africa is searching will have to await his departure.

Nicaragua and the rule of law

From Mr Robert Carnwath, QC, and others
Sir, Yesterday's report of the UK intervention in the Security Council ("UK attack on Nicaragua for political use of World Court", October 30) is astonishing. It was President Reagan who once declared to the UN his wish to "replace a world at war with one where the rule of law will prevail".

Whatever we may think of the merits of Nicaragua's dispute with the US, the facts are that Nicaragua did take the dispute to the International Court, the court did decide that it had jurisdiction, and it did determine the issue conclusively in favour of Nicaragua. This is not some political kangaroo court, but the supreme international institution for interpreting and applying the law. The Security Council is the body for enforcing the law.

The US response to the decision has been not merely to ignore it, but to veto any attempt to raise it before the Security Council and to compound the breach by voting a further \$100 million to promote the very policy which has been held unlawful.

No one who seriously believes in the rule of law can condone that action. To condemn the attempts of a successful litigant to enforce his judgment as "political" is simply nonsense.

Yours sincerely,
ROBERT CARNWATH,
ANDREW COLLINS,
STEPHEN SEDLEY,
DEREK WOOD,
2 Paper Buildings,
Temple, EC4,
October 31.

BBC libel action

From Mr Michael Rakusen
Sir, I refer to the letter by Professor P. S. Atiyah (October 29) in which he argues that the risk of committing libel is an inseparable concomitant of media activities. Surely, however, the risk of incurring enormous expense in order to clear one's name is not one which should be borne by private individuals when facing public limited-liability companies or public corporations.

Perhaps Professor Atiyah might consider an amendment to Order 82 of the Rules of the Supreme Court so that a preliminary application might be made to a judge for an order that the costs of such a forthcoming libel action be paid by the defendant in any event.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL RAKUSEN,
14 Wedgewood Court,
North Park Avenue,
Leeds, West Yorkshire.

The British Council

From the Director-General of the British Council
Sir, I am grateful to you for reporting (October 30) the evidence which I gave to the Select Committee on Foreign Affairs about Britain's overseas cultural relations. But please allow me to correct the emphasis of your report in two respects.

I did not accuse this Government of neglecting cultural relations. The fact of the matter is that Britain's overseas cultural relations have not been given adequate weight by any government. This national hesitation, which still persists, contrasts strongly, for example, with France, Germany and Japan. We are neglecting to lay proper foundations for our future reputation and political and commercial success abroad.

There are over 50,000 overseas students studying in Britain. That number is insufficient but not "paltry". What I did say was that the number of Indonesian students - 350 - in Britain is "paltry" by comparison with the thousands that go to France and Germany.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN BURGER,
Director-General,
The British Council,
10 Spring Gardens, SW1,
October 31.

Investor protection

From Mr Anthony C. Shepherd
Sir, The Government has asked the Securities and Investments Board (SIB) to reconsider its attitude on "polarisation" with reference to banks and building societies. This is in response to pressure from the banks, who wish to preserve their commercial interests.

They want to be able to continue to be seen as independent advisers whilst supporting their in-house life assurance and unit trust companies to a greater extent than can be justified under the rules of "best advice".

SIB quite rightly considers the issue of polarisation to be fundamental to investor protection. This point has been accepted elsewhere, despite the considerable disruption and extra expense to intermediaries that it will cause.

How is it that the banks and building societies expect to operate effectively "Chinese walls" whilst insurance companies, brokers, investment managers, solicitors and accountants have all been deemed incapable of doing so? If exceptions of this magnitude are to be made, why bother with an Act at all?
Yours faithfully,
A. C. SHEPHERD, Director,
Shepherd Associates,
Mortlich House,
The Square,
Grantown-on-Spey, Morayshire,
October 27.

Tackling issues of inner city decay

From the Director of Architecture and Planning, Borough of Sunderland

Sir, Your report (October 29) that His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, criticised Britain's housebuilders for concentrating on the development of green field sites. Notwithstanding the protestations of the House Builders Federation (report, October 30), there can be little doubt that the builders' current preoccupation with green field sites is at the expense of achieving the urban renewal of derelict sites within inner cities and towns, where it is so urgently required.

It was experience of this kind in the USA which gave rise to the "doughnut theory" - that the excessive movement of housing and ancillary facilities into the outer area sought by developers will perform leave a hole in our town centres. Reversing the doughnut theory, it may well be that we must have the "theory of the pasty" - with all the meat and filling back inside.

Disastrous once referred to the British as two nations, but now we are dividing cities, towns and neighbourhoods rather than creating one combined community which should be the base for our democracy. The days of the "wrong side of the park" ought to have gone: we are educated, we are civilised and we are one common people, so why should there be such divisions?

A bad law inevitably leads to bad decisions. Such are those which result from part 10 of the Local Government, Planning and Land Act 1980. Under the Act, the Secretary of State for the Environment can direct a local authority to release land for development, regardless of whether this is acceptable in terms of the overall strategy of the authority.

One wonders, cynically, how much influence the House Builders Federation has had on both the legislation and on the recent round of directions which have been issued. Yours faithfully,
A. T. RAFFEEK, Director,
Architecture and Planning,
Borough of Sunderland,
Town Hall and Civic Centre,
Sunderland,
Tyne and Wear,
October 31.

From Mr Philip T. Kivell and Professor Michael Chisholm

Sir, Everybody, it seems, agrees that the existence of large areas of derelict/vacant land in our cities, at a time when pressure on green field sites is intense, is a scandal. However, the public discussion is being conducted as a search for scapegoats - the local authorities, the housebuilders, or whoever.

Combating Aids

From Mr Stephen Everson
Sir, Mr Macy, in his letter today (October 29) attempts to draw Dr Norman's arguments about Aids to a logical conclusion. The result, however, owes more to sophistry than it does to logic.

He wishes to remove any charge of divine responsibility for the disease whilst still claiming it to be a punishment for sinful behaviour, namely anal intercourse. This thesis is one of peculiar incoherence and, since it will do doubt prove attractive to some, requires quick refutation.

Mr Macy invokes the notion of unintentional punishment "visited upon humans by themselves". It is central to the idea of punishment that it be administered intentionally: simple bad consequences of actions are not punishments for those actions. One cannot see Aids as a

Nobody seems to be interested in the fundamental issue, and until this is dealt with no amount of exhortation or administrative fiat will provide a permanent solution.

That land is idle on a long-term basis in major cities must mean that the market mechanism has broken down, that the asking price is too high. Several reasons conspire to produce this situation, of which two are probably crucial.

First, there is no financial penalty for holding derelict/vacant land. The reason for this lies buried in the history of rates, as a tax on the nominal income from beneficial use, ignoring the serious adverse externalities that are imposed on other land owners by dereliction.

Second, land use planning, by designating areas for particular uses, creates expectations concerning land value. Not unnaturally, owners (whether public or private) will hold derelict/vacant land in the hope of considerable gain.

Until these two issues are tackled, with the aim of driving land prices down in those parts of cities with large areas of derelict/vacant land, a satisfactory solution will elude us.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP KIVELL,
(University of Keele,
Department of Geography),
MICHAEL CHISHOLM,
University of Cambridge,
Department of Geography,
Cambridge.

EEC hostages

From Mr Claus Toksvig, MEP for Denmark (European Democrat Conservative)

Sir, While rejoicing at the release of American hostages from the Lebanon (report, November 3) may I remind you that 13 European Community citizens are held by armed groups to that country. Two, Alex Collett and John McCarthy, are British. Collett has been held since March, 1985; McCarthy, a young television journalist, was taken last April. The European Parliament urged, in a resolution passed unanimously in early October, the Council of the EEC to take all appropriate action. Drafted by Lord Bethel, the resolution asked all governments with influence in the area to live up to their responsibilities in the protection of innocent lives.

The success of the work of Mr Terry Waite is a victory for humanity. Fellow Europeans deserve the same kind of dedication. Yours sincerely,
CLAUS TOKSVIG (Vice-President, European Parliament),
Soegaard, DK7182,
Bredsten, Denmark.

punishment without understanding it to be a sign of divine wrath. This would, of course, be a possible position, but someone who held it would have to admit that such wrath has a significant lack of precision in expression. For, despite what Mr Macy says, it is not only anal intercourse which spreads the disease but vaginal intercourse as well.

It is surely far better to see the theological implications of Aids as precisely and only those of any other cause of widespread suffering and premature death. One can then get on with offering help to those who are affected by it. Any attempt to divide its victims into the "guilty" and the "innocent" is simply irrelevant to that central Christian enterprise. Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN EVERSON,
St Hugh's College,
Oxford,
October 29.

Hungary today

From Judith Listowel
Sir, Roger Boyes has painted a grim picture of Hungary (articles, October 20, 21). His statistical data were broadcast by Hungarian TV and caused distress to many Hungarians.

Yet, especially outside Budapest, Hungary is not all despair or apathy. I have been in Hungary 22 times since 1964, including last July and August this year. I speak fairly good Hungarian - after 10 days' practice I am taken for a local.

Mr Boyes did not say a word about the provinces, I mean the peasantry, who form 30 per cent of the population. They have never had it so good, although this year the drought did them much harm. The Kadar regime made a genuine success of the collective farms, and every man or woman who works in one now receives an acre of land as close to his or her cottage as possible. The collective helps with seeds, fodder and transport.

Church alterations

From the Rev Gordon F. Read
Sir, Whilst the regulations of the Catholic Church may not be as exacting as those of the Church of England, it is not correct to state (leading article, October 20) that there is nothing parallel to the facility system when alteration to church buildings is proposed.

Such alterations nearly always involve considerable expenditure. At parish level, the parochial finance committee must first be consulted for validity and, if the expense exceeds the diocesan level (usually £1,000-£5,000) permission must additionally be obtained from the diocesan finance board. The procedure is clearly stated in canon 1292-1295.

Nor is control simply financial. My diocese has more routines

ON THIS DAY

NOVEMBER 6 1942

El Alamein, one of the decisive battles of the Second World War, began on the night of October 23 when more than 1,000 British guns bombarded Rommel's entrenched position 60 miles east of Alexandria. After several days' confused and hard fighting, the enemy position was penetrated. The British public, after a week of cautious bulletins, awoke on the morning of November 6 to news of a great British victory.

EIGHTH ARMY ADVANCING ON WHOLE FRONT

BROKEN AXIS FORCES HARASSED ALONG COASTAL ROAD

The Eighth Army's advance has continued over the whole front, and in the north a screen of anti-tank guns and tanks is withdrawing before our troops.

The allied air arm is hammering Rommel's broken forces in their retreat along the coastal road. In the central Mediterranean hills have been scored on an Axis merchant ship, tanker, and escorting destroyers.

Messages received yesterday from many parts of the world indicated that the Eighth Army's success has had a bracing effect on all the free nations, and warm tributes are paid to the troops and their leaders.

"ENEMY ABOUT TO CRACK"

GEN. MONTGOMERY TO THE TROOPS

From Our Special Correspondent

CAIRO, Nov. 5
The official report issued last night announcing that the Axis forces were in full retreat and that 9,000 prisoners had been taken, including the Commander of the Afrika Korps, exhibits a degree of confidence on the part of Headquarters, MEF, in the ultimate issue which they have been unwilling to show hitherto, though they have actually felt it from the beginning of the offensive. British successes during the past 10 days have been deliberately under-emphasised in official bulletins and progress concealed. This discretion has been justified.

The completeness of the Axis defeat which was flashed on the world last night came as a surprise even to the bulk of the Egyptian public, and achieved a corresponding moral effect. The spirit of confidence in which the battle has been fought by the British High Command appears from the order of the day, issued to the troops by General Montgomery yesterday. It runs:-

"The present battle has now lasted 12 days, during which all troops fought so magnificently that the enemy is being worn down. The allied air forces are taking a heavy toll of his columns moving westward on the main coastal road. The enemy is in our power and is just about to crack. I call upon all troops to keep up the pressure and not to relax for a moment. We have the chance of putting the whole Panzer Army in the bag, and we shall do it. Congratulations to you on what has been achieved. Complete victory is almost in sight. On your behalf I have sent messages to the allied air forces thanking them for their magnificent support."

ROMMEL'S DILEMMA

From an Australian Correspondent

ALAMEIN FRONT, Nov 4 (delayed)
The Eighth Army is on top of the enemy right along the Alamein line this morning. It can only be a matter of time before Rommel is compelled to make a desperate last counter-throw the powerful westward he has left behind into destructive battle or retreat westward.

The salient now extends about 15,000 yards to the west, with its breadth 12,000 yards from the original enemy line. It was enlarged last night, when Highlanders and Indians attacked in darkness and gained new ground south of Acqahia.

The Australians have now barred the escape of Germans and Italians whom they have penned up in the coastal pocket. They established posts across the corridor last night. And sent in patrols, who found Thompson's post deserted. Axis troops are still holding out in other strong posts, but as an officer said this morning: "They cannot get away now unless they swim."

SOUTH AFRICANS AND NEW ZEALANDERS

MR. CHURCHILL'S TRIBUTE
PRETORIA, Nov. 5. - Mr. Churchill, in a telegram to the acting South African Prime Minister, Mr Hofmeyr, says:-

"I send you most warm congratulations upon the fresh distinctions gained by the South African Division under General Plesch, in the new battle of Egypt. They played a glorious part in what may well become a decisive victory."

WELLINGTON, Nov. 5. - The Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr. Peter Fraser, has received a message from Mr. Churchill conveying his warmest congratulations on the fresh distinction gained by the New Zealand division, under General Freyberg, VC, in the "memorable battle of Egypt." - Associated Press.

Measure for measure

From Mrs Frank Cole
Sir, The half-haired (literally) man in which the British have adopted metrication can be exemplified perfectly by the described measurement of a pair of knitting needles purchased recently - 1/2mm.

Yours faithfully,
EILEEN COLE,
16 Thornton Dene,
Reckenhall, Kent.

Iran seeks arms for return of Beirut hostages

From Robert Fisk, Nicosia

The bizarre series of secret negotiations between the Americans and Iranians — upon which the Mr. Hajojtoislam Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, Speaker of the Iranian Parliament, ceremonially "blew the whistle" on Tuesday night — has persuaded Iran to set out its public conditions for securing the release for US hostages in Lebanon.

They include further shipments of American aircraft parts, weapons and ammunition — which the Iranians say was paid for during the Shah's time — and a promise that the US will not freeze Iranian assets in the West.

The Speaker's revelations about Mr Robert McFarlane's secret visit to Tehran have, however, in no way diminished Iran's desire to help free American and French hostages. While Mr Hussein Mousavi, the Iranian Prime Minister, was claiming that there could be no deals with Washington, Mr Rafsanjani and Iranian diplomats outside Tehran were indicating that there was room for compromise.

There was a hint, too, that Lebanese Shia Muslim prisoners in Lebanon should be released from a jail in the village of Khiam, which is run by Israel's proxy "South Lebanon Army" militia. "The demands of the oppressed Lebanese Muslims should be granted to secure the release of the hostages," Mr Rafsanjani said.

Waite cautious over further releases

From John England, Wiesbaden

Hopes of early freedom for two more American hostages in Lebanon after the release of Dr David Jacobsen were dashed yesterday when Mr Terry Waite said that he was leaving West Germany but not returning to Beirut immediately.

Mr Waite, the Archbishop of Canterbury's special envoy who on Monday flew to Wiesbaden with Dr Jacobsen, said on Tuesday that he expected a lead to the release of Mr Terry Anderson and Mr Tom Sutherland "within 24 hours".

Yesterday, however, he said he would be dropping out of public view for a few days to renew longstanding church contacts in and around the Middle East.

"I need further information that may affect my return to Beirut," he said. "This is not a setback, it's the normal process. But I wish it had been different and we could have got a few more people out."

"I am not sure if things have changed, but I need to have consultations away from a high public profile."

He criticized press reports of secret deals on the hostage issue between the US and Iran and some other Middle East countries as "enormous speculation bordering on the incredible".

"There has been an awful lot of immense misinformation," he added. "This puts further risks on the lives of the hostages."

Dealing with Tehran, page 20

BR's cutting response



British Rail is getting there. The latest rail cuts are intended to put paid to the autumn season's favourite excuse for the late arrival of commuter train services: "Leaves on the line". The answer, to the consternation of some residents in the leafy suburbs, has a devastating simplicity. It is: cut down the trees.

The difficulties are worst on the commuter routes of BR's Network South-East where railways were built on a more intimate scale than on the main lines and where commuter trains frequently stop and start. "BR is very well aware of its responsibilities towards the environment," the spokesman insisted yesterday. "But we have to strike a balance between the interests of conservation and those of our customers."

Undergrowth have crept ever closer to the tracks. "We are forced to cut back within 30 or 40 feet of the line," an official explained, "but there is no question of our going round indiscriminately chopping down ancient woodlands."

The spokesman said yesterday it would be irresponsible for him to give an immediate reaction.

Tebbit criticism rejected by BBC

Tebbit criticism rejected by BBC

Continued from page 1

Mr Tebbit yesterday confined himself to issuing a restrained statement, welcoming the BBC's assurance that it remained committed to the preservation of impartiality in news.

He did not reply directly to the statement by the Corporation's director-general, Mr Alesdair Milne, that the Conservative dossier had been filled with "misleading assertions" and had "carried no weight whatsoever."

The statement was broadcast by BBC Television as Mr Milne entertained Mr Tebbit to lunch at Broadcasting House.

The BBC's new chairman, Mr Marmaduke Hussey, in a letter to Mr Tebbit, warned that the BBC Governors would defend the Corporation against political pressure and would not be swayed from its standards "by the imminence or otherwise of a General Election."

Mr Ron Neil, the editor of BBC Television News, said the Conservatives had "lifted words and phrases out of their original context" to develop their complaint against the BBC.

A 24-page response to Mr Tebbit's allegations, signed by Mr Neil and three associates, refuted the claim that the BBC's Libyan coverage had been "a mixture of news, views, speculation, error and uncritical carriage of Libyan propaganda which does serious damage to the reputation of the BBC."

The BBC admitted to only one mistake: interpreting the attempted bombing of an Israeli jetliner at Heathrow Airport, two days after the raid, as a Libyan retaliation for Britain's cooperation with the Americans.

The BBC's rebuttal of the charges made by Mr Norman Tebbit left a growing number of Conservative MPs convinced last night that the attack on the corporation had backfired dramatically (Richard Evans writes).

One senior backbencher, who believed Mr Tebbit had approached the issue in entirely the wrong way, said the BBC's response to Conservative Central Office had been "very smooth, professional and excellent" and met all the criticisms head on.

Mr Tebbit said yesterday it would be irresponsible for him to give an immediate reaction.

Weather forecast

In the land of the falling rain

Frank Johnson, Editor, Commons

Mr Bernard Weatherill, like all Speakers before him, must from time to time give rulings on what, or who, members are allowed to talk about in the House.

Yesterday, and Tuesday, yielded a rich crop of rulings. To summarize some of the most important Mr Weatherill has decided that Mr James Cochrane (Gillingham, C) could not ask the Prime Minister about the policies of Manchester City Council, because she was not responsible for the policies of Manchester City Council, but that Mr Kenneth Eastham (Blackley, Lab) could ask her about Japan provided that he was merely using Japan as a means of working his way towards asking her about Britain, for which she was responsible.

Other rulings: Mr Richard Hickmet (Glasford and Scunthorpe, C) could not refer to Mr Brian Sedgemoor (Hackney South and Shore-ditch, Lab) as "the so-called honourable member". For the purposes of parliamentary discourse, it seems, all members are assumed to be honourable, no matter how overwhelming the evidence to the contrary.

On the other hand, Mr Sedgemoor could refer to "the little fellow from one of the Leicester seats" instead of to "the hon member for Leicester East", Mr Peter Brannan. Or at least, the Speaker did not intervene to say that he could not. So it must be assumed that, from now on, anyone can. This was perhaps the most historic ruling of the week.

But it may be challenged for that status by the ruling which came after Mr Sedgemoor said that when, as a barrister, he shared chambers with Mr Douglas Hogg, Under Secretary of State at the Home Office, Mr Hogg was known as a "weak-chinned, bespectacled swot".

The Speaker interrupted to say: "That may not be unparliamentary, but it is undignified." But Mr Sedgemoor did not have to withdraw. Did this mean that studious people with spectacles and weak chins no longer could rely on the protection of the Chair, a most dangerous precedent.

The ruling on Manchester came on Tuesday. Mr Cochrane asked the Prime Minister about "the extraordinary happenings on Manchester City Council". The Speaker interrupted to say: "The Prime Minister has only answer on matters which she has responsibility."

The next questioner, Mr Eastham, asked Mr Thatcher whether she was aware, "that two weeks ago the employment select committee visited Japan, a country to which the Prime Minister would possibly refer as being very successful". There followed some ribald Tory speculation, which is irrelevant to our purposes here, about what the select committee might have got up to in Japan.

More importantly, the Speaker intervened to say that "the same rules apply". He presumably meant that the same rules applied to questions about Manchester as to Japan. This ruling will go down badly in the public houses of Old Trafford, Manchester would immediately have mobilized her sons had Japan been a European club within attacking distance.

But yesterday the Speaker, a fair mind, read a statement which began with a dull reference to Mr Eastham's "long preamble" about Japan. He added that this did not alter the possibility that, "I may have been over-hasty" in stopping Mr Eastham from continuing. The Speaker suggested that he had very eventually re-examined the injustice done to Mr Eastham in his not being allowed to put his question.

The Prime Minister, it seemed, could expect more questions based on Mr Eastham's adventures with the select committee in Japan. It is possible, however, that by then Mr Eastham may have forgotten what he was going to ask her about Japan in the first place. Perhaps, as a last case, he could ask her about Manchester.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 17,196

Grid for crossword puzzle with numbers 1-27. Includes clues for Across and Down.

- ACROSS
1 Container whose contents are bound to be secure (8).
2 Viewers going on about language (6).
3 Fine innings from leadership (9).
4 Did someone get brief film altered? (5-7).
5 Approves topping wines (5).
6 End of shooting brings seizure of control (8).
7 Play small part in further constitutional progress (4,2).
8 Island with a hundred and four constituents (5).
9 Bird changes colour (9).
10 Spots Indian partners — they help side that's batting (3-7).
11 Reprimand for decorating with feathers (8,4).
12 Turn up without guilt to make confessions (4,5).
13 Nnt regular part of course (5).
14 Friendly islander (6).
15 Cutting up part of the army (8).
16 Carry on summary with acute shortage (6).
17 Victory, for instance? Declines joint meeting (8).

Solution to puzzle No 17,195. Includes grid and answers for Across and Down.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Books - paperback. Lists various titles including 'A Day Among Mice', 'The Frivolities', and 'The White Gullies'.

The Halifax House Price Index. Table with columns for Period, Index, Annual change, and New Houses.

Roads. Details roadworks between junctions 27 and 28 (Heanor) and 28 (Manfield). Also mentions MS4 lane closures and MS5 contraflow southbound.

The pound. Table showing exchange rates for various countries like Australia, Belgium, Canada, etc.

Weather forecast. Includes a map of the UK and surrounding areas with pressure systems and wind directions.

High Tides. Table listing tide times for various locations like London Bridge, Arundel, Bournemouth, etc.

Around Britain. Table showing sunrise and sunset times for various locations across the UK.

Parliament today. Details Commons (2.30) debate on Opposition motion on Government's economic strategy. Also mentions £250,000 bond and Portfolio Gold.

Our address. Information for subscription to The Times Information Service, including contact details for the Editor.

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share 1296.1 (+1.8) FT-SE 100 1644.4 (+6.7) ... THE POUND US Dollar 1.4230 (+0.0085) ... UK firms for Tokyo

UK firms for Tokyo

Three British firms, one classified as British, are to receive securities licences to operate in Tokyo by the end of the year.

Clearance to go ahead with applications was given by the ministry of finance to Morgan Grenfell Japan, Montagu Securities, James Capel (Pacific) and Laurie Milbank (Jersey).

Morgan Grenfell is in the final stage of preparing its documentation, and expects to be operational, with branch status, in the spring. It will initially seek a seat on the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

The Japanese financial authorities have chosen to see Laurie Milbank as British although it is 100 per cent owned by Chase Manhattan and no longer exists under its own name in London.

Classifying the bank as British circumvents regulations in Japan and the US which prohibit a bank from operating both a commercial and a securities branch.

L&M offer

London & Metropolitan, a property development group, is coming to the stock market through an offer for sale valuing the business at \$38 million.

SE expulsions

The Stock Exchange has expelled four members, including Mr Alan Kemp, over "secret and improper profits" made from Eurobond transactions handled by the broker firm Kemp Mitchell, suspended in July 1984.

Quarto placing

The book company Quarto Group Inc is coming to the USM via a placing of 1.7 million shares by the brokers Capel-Cure Myers at 115p. The placing values the company at \$3.28 million.

AC in talks

AC Holdings said in response to the increase in its share price that it is in preliminary negotiations about the merging of a small firm of stockbrokers with its subsidiary, John M Douglas and Eyrkyn Bros.

CRA rights

CRA said in Melbourne yesterday that it will make a one for eight rights issue to shareholders at Aus\$5 per share to raise Aus\$309 million (£140 million).

Brake success

The application list for shares in Brake Brothers was oversubscribed about 2.5 times. The basis of allocation will be announced today.

MARKET SUMMARY

Table with columns for Stock Markets (New York, Dow Jones, Nikkei Dow, etc.) and Interest Rates (Bank Base, 3-month interbank, etc.).

Brierley returns with new £306m offer for Ocean

Mr Ron Brierley, the New Zealand entrepreneur, yesterday launched a new offer, worth £306 million, for Ocean Transport and Trading, the shipping, transport and services company.

Mr Brierley, who has already built up a 9.8 per cent stake, said: "If this offer doesn't succeed, I can't imagine what shareholders are looking for. It is a very top price."

Angry exchanges in Heath battle

The £180 million battle for control of CE Heath, the ailing insurance broker, developed into a stinging match yesterday over a £74 million "golden corkscrew" incentive deal for executives joining the Heath group.

The Heath board, which is fiercely opposed to the PWS offer, yesterday revealed the terms of its proposed acquisition of the smaller private broking firm, Fielding Insurance, headed by Mr Richard Fielding, a former managing director of Heath.

The terms value Fielding at about £71 million and effectively represent a reverse takeover of Heath, which has been seen in the City as badly in need of fresh management.

Mr Ronnie Ben-Zur, chairman of PWS, the fast-growing broking company, claimed that, under the terms of option deals with the Fielding management, the overall cost of the acquisition could amount to £85 million.

"On Fielding's profit forecast of £6 million this represents a price earnings ratio of 22, a 50 per cent premium on the sector rating," said Mr Ben-Zur. "Heath needs management, but these terms suggest that they are desperate."

Mr Ben-Zur says that the first approach came from Heath during a conference in Monte Carlo and that at two subsequent meetings the major part of the discussions centred around PWS acquiring Heath.

Heath's interim profits, released yesterday, show a fall of 30 per cent to £11.3 million.

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Allen Lloyd, chairman of Lloyds Chemists: a witness to the first post-Big Bang placing.

New rules govern Lloyds' placing

In the first stock market placing since the Big Bang, Panamre Gordon, the stockbroker, is bringing Lloyds Chemists, a fast-growing chemist retailer to the market.

A total of 4.5 million shares, were placed with 100 institutions at a price of 105p. This values Mr Allen Lloyd's company, based in the Midlands, at £18.9 million.

In the post-Big Bang environment, new rules for market placings were used for the first time. Under the old system, 25 per cent of a new issue had to be offered to jobbers, for sale to the public, to ensure that there was stock available in the market when dealing started.

The new rules require market-makers to apply for stock for their books. Only four applied to make markets in Lloyds Chemists, all former jobbing companies, and they received about 7.5 per cent of the shares on offer.

These companies were the market-making arms of County Securities, formerly Biggood Bishop, BZW, formerly Wedd, Durlacher, Warburg Securities, formerly Acroyd and Smithers and Smith New Court.

None of the new market-makers, formed in response to the Big Bang, applied to become market-makers in the shares.

One market-maker said his company did not apply because the market-making function was still settling down. If it had been a bigger issue he said he may have given it consideration.

Mr Tony Ryan, chairman and chief executive of GPA, said yesterday: "The future is in operating leases. Airlines' balance sheets just don't allow them to buy the new equipment they need."

Mr Alan Birchmore, a Bond Corporation director, said: "There are two principal reasons for the package. First of all, it immediately insures the company against bad times, credit squeezes and the like. Secondly, it saves us quite a bit on the cost of borrowing. I don't know exactly how much but it will be quite significant. Up to now, our borrowing has been fragmented and a mixture of secured and unsecured."

"It is really ideal for us. We know exactly what the cost of borrowing is going to be, against what must be one of the most predictable businesses in the world - the brewing business. We have 46 per cent of the Australian brewing market."

"The quality of its earnings is so good that the borrower is only concerned with the cash flow. The debts can be more than adequately serviced on the brewing subsidiary alone."

The US debt element of the package will come in the form of an underwritten public offering of at least US\$700 million

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Lawson calls for regional wage rates

The Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, yesterday made a strong appeal for more regional differentiation on pay to help fire the British labour market and, eventually, lead to more jobs.

The appeal, made in a statement read by Mr Lawson at the end of a meeting of the National Economic Development Council, angered trade union representatives after what had been an otherwise "very constructive" session on the question of labour mobility and housing.

What particularly incensed the unions was the alleged manner in which Mr Lawson "abused" his chairmanship of the meeting to deliver last-minute views on pay, leaving no time for discussion.

Mr Rodney Bickerstaffe, general secretary of the National Union of Public Employees, called the Chancellor's move "outrageous."

Mr Lawson's appeal came after the speech by the Secretary of State for the Environment, Mr Nicholas Ridley, on Tuesday when he urged local authorities to opt out of national wage deals and to pay what they could afford.

Britain's internationally high unit labour costs are still regarded by the Government as the Achilles heel of the economy.

Mr Lawson, endorsing the widely-held view that greater mobility was essential for a properly functioning labour market, told NEDC that rehabilitating the private

rented sector of the housing market would play an important part. "Greater regional differentiation of pay could also help," he said. Pay should vary to reflect different occupations and differences in firms' ability to recruit and keep staff - to help balance the supply and demand for different jobs.

But Mr Lawson said that there was little variation in pay for the same job in different parts of the country, even though there were wide gaps regionally between supply and demand for labour.

The trouble was that Britain had become used to national pay scales resulting from national pay bargaining, both on a company and industry-wide basis. And pay settlements tended to be guided by labour market conditions in the booming South-east corner of the country.

The Chancellor said he feared that London wage rates applied outside the South-east could be pricing people out of jobs.

Lord Young, Secretary of State for Employment, who spoke before the Chancellor, emphasized that labour immobility slowed economic growth. Increased mobility would make the economic engine turnover faster, he said.

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Sterling up as voting hits dollar

The dollar suffered from the Republican losses in the US Congressional elections, helping the pound to make strong gains yesterday. The pound rose 85 points to \$1.4230.

The sterling index closed at 62.1, a gain of 0.5 on the day. The pound also picked up against the mark, rising by nearly three pence to DM2.9388.

The main factor, apart from political doubts affecting the dollar, was the expectation of higher oil prices. But the pound was also boosted by fears of higher interest rates if the Chancellor's autumn economic statement, due today, proves unacceptable to the market.

Despite falling against the pound, and against all currencies initially, the dollar ended higher on the day against the yen, at 164.50, and the mark, at DM2.0645.

The dollar's rebound later in the day came as dealers reassessed the US election results and decided that, after all, they were not excessively bad for the dollar.

West Germany's industrial production fell by 1.7 per cent in September, casting fresh doubts on the country's economic recovery. The drop in production in August was revised to 1 per cent, from 0.3 per cent.

Figures released earlier this week, showing a drop in the unemployment rate from 8.2 to 8.1 per cent last month appeared to vindicate the Bonn government's refusal to ease monetary and fiscal policy.

But the latest industrial production figures, taken in conjunction with Japan's decision to cut its discount rate last week, are likely to rekindle pressures for an easing of policy in Germany. Such pressures have so far been firmly resisted.

Mr Terry Thomas, executive director for direct financial institutions to new interest on its Visa card customers with credit balances.

The move is likely to intensify competition in the credit card market and the Co-operative Bank believes it will help transform the way people use their credit cards.

The bank will pay 10.03 per cent gross interest (7.5 per cent after tax) on all excess money kept in its Visa cardholders' accounts from the beginning of next month.

The move is aimed at competing with ordinary current accounts with a cheque facility on which interest is not usually paid. Before now there has been no incentive to keep credit card accounts in the black as no interest was paid.

The bank is one of the smallest credit card operators in Britain, with 160,000 out of an estimated total of 17 million credit card-holders.

It will raise the interest it charges on debit balances by 0.25 per cent to 2 per cent a month, equivalent to 26.8 per cent a year, from December 1 in line with other banks.

Mr Terry Thomas, executive director for direct financial institutions to new interest on its Visa card customers with credit balances.

Roles split at Grand Met

Grand Metropolitan, the hotels and drinks conglomerate, yesterday announced that the role of chairman and chief executive would be split.

Sir Stanley Grinstead, who has held both positions since the death of Sir Maxwell Joseph in 1982, continues as chairman while Mr Allen Sheppard takes over as chief executive. Mr Anthony Tennant becomes deputy group chief executive.

Comment, page 27

GPA in £1bn lease deal

An Irish leasing company, formed 10 years ago, yesterday placed a \$2 billion (£1.4 billion) order for up to 100 new jets in a deal which could lead to a fundamental change in the way many airlines operate (Harvey Elliott writes).

Guinness Peat Aviation (GPA), a subsidiary of Guinness Peat Group, is to buy up to 100 Fokker 100

short- to medium-range aircraft and rent them to airlines struggling to find cash to buy new equipment.

Mr Tony Ryan, chairman and chief executive of GPA, said yesterday: "The future is in operating leases. Airlines' balance sheets just don't allow them to buy the new equipment they need."

Mr Alan Birchmore, a Bond Corporation director, said: "There are two principal reasons for the package. First of all, it immediately insures the company against bad times, credit squeezes and the like. Secondly, it saves us quite a bit on the cost of borrowing. I don't know exactly how much but it will be quite significant. Up to now, our borrowing has been fragmented and a mixture of secured and unsecured."

"It is really ideal for us. We know exactly what the cost of borrowing is going to be, against what must be one of the most predictable businesses in the world - the brewing business. We have 46 per cent of the Australian brewing market."

"The quality of its earnings is so good that the borrower is only concerned with the cash flow. The debts can be more than adequately serviced on the brewing subsidiary alone."

The US debt element of the package will come in the form of an underwritten public offering of at least US\$700 million

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Bond in Aus\$1.6bn debt refinancing

Bond Corporation, the Australian brewing, property and industrial group, yesterday announced an Aus\$1.6 billion (£777 million) multi-currency finance package which will restructure its entire borrowings on an unsecured, long-term basis.

The move is coming through Australian and international bank facilities, coupled with a long-term US debt issue being arranged by Drexel Burnham Lambert, the high-yielding corporate bond specialist.

The entire Aus\$1.6 billion debt will be owed by a new brewing subsidiary, Bond Brewing Holdings. The range of maturity on the debt is between 4 and 15 years with an average maturity of about 10 years.

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PROPERTY

Stanhope tipped for big launch success

By Judith Huntley

Mr Stuart Lipton's Stanhope Securities will make its stock market debut before Christmas. It is likely to be a highly successful flotation, with conservative estimates putting the market capitalization at more than £100 million.

It will, however, be a difficult company to value in that it is like Rosehaugh in that it is Lipton's development partner in some of the country's biggest schemes in bull markets of the market. Rosehaugh, run by Mr Godfrey Bradman, who is regarded as a financial wizard, trades at a substantial premium to net asset value. The growth in its share price has been meteoric.

The strength of sentiment for the company may well apply to Stanhope Securities, operating as it does by carving out a new market in formerly unacceptable locations, catching demand at the right moment and creating value by so doing.

The strategy has paid off for him with Rosehaugh at the £500 million Broadgate scheme at Liverpool Street station in London, a joint venture with the British Rail Property Board.

Rosehaugh Stanhope is also contending to develop the Spitalfields Market site on the eastern edge of the City close to Broadgate.

The Lipton and Bradman scheme, however, has not yet conforms to the planning brief for the area, unlike that produced by the Spitalfields Development Group. There would be 750,000 sq ft of offices in the Rosehaugh Stanhope development, a figure which Mr Lipton says makes commercial sense.

Mr Lipton left Greycoat, where he was joint managing director with responsibility for development and construction, in 1983. For the next year or so he kept a low profile, spending much of his time in the United States, examining architectural and construction methods which he has applied here.

He then set up Stockley, the property company developing the 2.5 million sq ft Stockley Park business park near Heathrow airport. His partners in Stockley are Mr Elliott Bernard, of Morgan Grenfell Laurie, and Mr Jacoby Rothschild.

It remains to be seen what arrangements Mr Lipton will make with Stockley once Stanhope comes to the market, and how much of Stanhope's profits are likely to accrue from that source.

Fletcher King market debut may raise £4m

Fletcher King, the London firm of chartered surveyors, will make its stock market debut before the end of the month. The flotation date has yet to be announced. It is being handled by Cazenove, the broker, and Lazard Brothers, the merchant bank.

Cazenove was chosen because of its independence from any large financial conglomerate. Fletcher King's decision to offer only 30 to 40 per cent of its equity to the market reflects its own preference for independence.

The agent hopes to raise £3 million to £4 million from the flotation on a market capitalization of £10 million.

Eight Fletcher King directors will be made equity partners.

Mr David Fletcher will become chairman and chief executive of the public company and Mr Adrian White, the present current investment partner, will become managing director.

Directors will be contracted to the company for between three and five years and employees will be offered shares in the company.

Fletcher King intends to use part of the money from the flotation to open an office in the West End.

Pre-tax profits for the six months to October 31 were £750,000. There will be a profits forecast at the time of the flotation.

The City is seeing a bull market in property terms but it is a highly competitive market for surveyors who are competing with each other, merchant banks and financial corporations.

Thames Valley fears allayed

There is no serious oversupply of new industrial space in the Thames Valley, according to a survey published by Campbell Gordon, the Reading surveyors.

It finds that the supply of low office content buildings is 0.6 million sq ft, compared with the take-up figure of 2.2 million sq ft. Supply of high-tech buildings is three times in demand but the growth in supply comes from a low base.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Traders show first signs of post-Big Bang fatigue

By Carol Leonard

The stock market showed signs of running out of steam yesterday as tired brokers dreamt of long weekends as the first account after Big Bang drew nearer its close.

They turned a blind eye to Wall Street's encouraging start, with the Dow Jones opening 6.6 points higher at 1899.04, and allowed the FT 30-share index to close up just 1.8 at 1296.1. The broader-based FT-SE 100 index fared slightly better. After opening 8.8 points lower it managed to close 6.7 points higher, at 1644.4.

Gilt was also in a lacklustre mood. They opened £3 better across the board but returned to overnight levels within minutes and refused to move again all day. Traders said they were waiting for the Chancellor's Autumn Statement.

Shares in London International group, the Durex manufacturer, have risen steadily as a result of the AIDS scare and could still have some way to go. Its shares at 249.5p yesterday were on a 17.5% rise. The only comparable company is the American group Carter Wallace, whose rating is already at twice that level.

ment, expected later today.

British Telecom was the highest volume stock with 17 million shares going through the market. Its shares edged just a penny to 189p. Hanson, after its third day of ADRs, had 13 million shares traded and firmed 2p to 206p. ICI slipped 5p to 1084p, Callaway

Schweppe 4p to 189p and Grand Metropolitan 3p to 438p.

Fillingmore, Britain's biggest glass manufacturer, went up 14p to a new high at 550p and continued bid rumours. The talk late yesterday was that BTR would be making a bid at 650p a share before the weekend.

An announcement from Sir Phil Harris that his Harris Queensway retail outfit has increased its holding in GUS, where he already has a seat on the board, to more than 23 per cent, failed to impress the market. Harris Queensway slipped a penny to 214p and Gas ordinary shares went down a couple to 1488p. Sector watchers think Sir Phil may be planning to raise his holding to 29.9 per cent and that while a merger could be on the cards, it is likely to be years rather than weeks away.

Elsewhere in stores, Sears was again a high volume stock with 10 million shares changing hands. Its share price edged 1.5p to 136.5p.

Shares have now climbed 34p in two days.

Miss Linda Tremaine, sector analyst at Savory Miln, the broker, thinks the shares are due for a re-rating. The company has made a number of good acquisitions, bringing it more into the northern hemisphere and people in the City are now starting to recognize the fact that the company is changing," she says.

Beckitt & Colman, the Dextrin-based consumer group, intrigued dealers yesterday by jumping 23p to 804p

Recint has now finalized its \$120 million acquisition of Durkee Famous Foods from Hanson Trust, and it has taken advantage in a change in Australian law which now allows overseas parents to own 100 per cent of their Australian subsidiaries. Last year Recint & Colman Australia contributed 25 per cent of group profits.

Elsewhere in the healthcare sector Glaxo lost 16p to 929p - a two-day fall of 24p - on further worries that Merck's new anti-ulcer drug Pepcid might knock Glaxo's profits. Merck announced yesterday that it would be selling the drug in the US at the same price as Smith Kline & French's Tagamet ulcer drug, which is likely to undercut Glaxo's Zantac. American International rose 13p to 449p.

STC, the telecommunications combine, ended the day unchanged at 162p after active trade with a volume of 2.3 million shares. The stock is being recommended as a "buy" by Chase Securities, which had a meeting with the company on Tuesday.

Hopes are growing in the City that STC will be awarded the £200 million transatlantic sub-sea fibre-optic cable order from Cable & Wireless. STC is competing against the Japanese company Fujitsu for the contract. If it wins it will increase its chances of being awarded a second identical contract in two years time. Analysts estimate that it will

give a significant boost to profits for at least the next two years.

Oils were buoyant again, ahead of Shell's third-quarter results, but later today, and encouraged further by a rise in the oil price. Brent crude, for January delivery, gained more than 47 cents a barrel to \$14.87.

Shell climbed 28p to 953p, BP 23p to 709p, Barmah 12.5p to 359.5p, Lesmo 9p to 144p and Bristol 7p to 133p. Uranium firmed 3p to 164p on talk that its New Zealand stake holders had been buying again.

Lawther, the industrial automation stock, jumped 18p to 268p, as one or two leading brokers upgraded their profits forecast to about £12 million and declared the shares cheap.

Duffield, the connector manufacturer, put on 12p to 150p after a broker's "buy" circular.

London & Continental Advertising gained 10p to 116p on the news that MAL has increased its stake from 15 per cent to 21 per cent.

COMMENT Kenneth Fleet

Lawson sweetens plans with soothing fudge

Autumn, or at least the autumn statement, has come upon us early this year. For the first time, a Chancellor is squeezing this, one of the two key events in the domestic economic calendar, ahead of Parliament's long weekend before the Queen's Speech.

That said, and notwithstanding its proximity to Guy Fawkes' night, today's statement is unlikely to contain fireworks. The Treasury has set its store, and its reputation, on sticking to pre-arranged public expenditure totals.

Any slippage, bearing in mind that the Government is all but adrift from its monetary targets and has yet to escape convincingly from another sterling crisis, would go down like the proverbial lead balloon. And so the planning total has to be £144 billion, despite suggestions that it will be substantially higher. Unless the Chancellor is determined to undermine the good fortune that has come his way in recent days on sterling and the avoidance of even higher base rates, he will know that he cannot wear his election rosette that obviously.

But the fiscal arithmetic, given an impending general election, is bound to be more than suspect. The City will be on the look-out for shades of 1982-83, when Sir Geoffrey Howe displayed a talent for creative accounting.

The Treasury began with a planning total of £143.9 billion for 1987-88 and a contingency reserve set at a fat £6.3

billion. This was always somewhat artificial, given that £3.2 billion of it was to disappear almost immediately to the local authorities.

The public spending round has been conducted in conditions of almost eerie silence, suggesting that no ministers have been upset enough to give vent to their feelings. There were, too, expensive-sounding spending promises at the Tory Conference. But as firmly put was Nigel Lawson's statement: "We will not engage in an irresponsible spending spree".

There will, therefore, be an inevitable element of fudge in the spending figures and the totals available today will tend to disguise this. The reserve is likely to be low, at little more than £2 billion. In addition, the Chief Secretary to the Treasury, John MacGregor, has put the ball into the department's court for seeking to offset expenditure savings and this may result in heroic assumptions about underspending and other devices.

The implication of the spending round is also likely to be rather higher increases in local authority rates and nationalized industry charges next year than is ideal for continued low inflation. The Treasury's reputation for inflation forecasting has been very good over the past years. Today's forecast, which will show little upturn in the rate next year, will again stretch credibility to the limits. Some City economists are looking for a doubling of the rate to 6 per cent by the end of next year.

Grand Met changes gear

Grand Metropolitan, the drinks, hotels and food empire built by Maxwell Joseph, yesterday made the long-awaited change in direction, with its sights set on the 1990s. Widespread management changes include a new chief executive, splitting the roles of the chairman Sir Stanley Grinstead.

The man given the job of executing strategic policy changes is the leading candidate within the group - Allen Sheppard, aged 53 - who has been responsible for the Watney-Truman brewing operations, Mecca (the book-makers now hived off) and the restaurant activities. As chief executive he will oversee all Grand Met's activities. Day-to-day responsibility for drinks, brewing and retailing will fall to Anthony Tennant, aged 55.

Other changes leave Sir Stanley free to concentrate on strategy. The pressures on him have been considerable, and of late, mounting. Inevitably there have been rumours of bids as Alan Bond, among others, bought into the company. In truth, Sir Stanley, who is a private man, has not sat comfortably in the seats vacated by his extraordinary predecessor. He has been blamed by the company's critics

for a performance that has fallen short in several markets.

Since his arrival on the board in 1964 as joint managing director, he has, in fact, helped steer the company from sales of £5 million to £5.5 billion and a position of pre-eminence in a number of major consumer markets.

The re-focusing of Grand Metropolitan is now taking place. The European brewing operations have been sold; the group has finally withdrawn from tobacco with the sale of the Liggett business in the United States; and Mecca has been floated off, signalling an important restructuring. These moves have been completed against a threatening background and the well expressed intentions of predators to cash in on what would be a highly desirable break-up exercise of the remaining businesses, some of which still struggle to achieve their full potential.

At 62, Sir Stanley still has a role to play in preparing the ground for the Grand Metropolitan of the next decade. The able and ambitious Allen Sheppard, who has been the chief critic with the board, will need all the help Sir Stanley and others can give him.

ALPHA STOCKS

These prices are as at 6.45pm

Table with columns for 1986 High/Low Company, Price, Bid, Offer, Change, Gains, Div, Yield, Volume, and 1986 High/Low Company, Price, Bid, Offer, Change, Gains, Div, Yield, Volume.

ECONOMIC VIEW

The 'joys' of spending more while still saving

One of the most important battles of principle in this year's public spending survey has been that over privatizing some of the public sector's infrastructure projects.

Infrastructure is a word over which the Conservative Party has stumbled since Mrs Thatcher came to power. Sound finance and lower taxation imply firm control of public spending, and the easiest part of public spending to regulate is the rate of capital spending.

But Tories believe in saving and investment. So time and again the Government has found itself attacked by its own side as well as by the Opposition parties for failing to maintain the Government's rate of capital investment.

Enter Mr John Moore, Secretary of State for Transport, with a proposal to cut the Gordian knot by allowing capital projects such as the Dartford road bridge over the Thames on the M25 to be financed by the private sector.

The political appeal is clear. If the private sector is prepared to fund desirable capital projects the country can have both more capital spending and control of public expenditure. One of the major areas of contention between Tory wets and dries vanishes.

But this idea, like similar ones previously, ran up against the Treasury's Kyrie rules, drawn up by a former Treasury second permanent secretary, Sir William Kyrie, in 1981.

These rules are designed to frustrate the efforts of departments to get more room within their programmes by re-classifying what is really public sector financing as private sector. Essentially they say that, where there is an implicit Government guarantee, attached to private finance, it is no different from public finance.

In cases where the finance really is at arm's length, since the Government can invariably raise money more cheaply than the private sector, private financing will only be allowed where there is a gain to efficiency by going private which more than compensates for the higher cost to the



John Moore: Cutting the Gordian knot.

consumer of "going private." At this stage the Prime Minister's policy unit introduced another argument to the debate. It maintained that not only should efficiency savings and financing costs be weighed but there should be a value attached to the risk involved in the project.

If the private sector was prepared to relieve the taxpayer of the commercial risk, that should be added to the gains of privatization. Although neither the potential efficiency gains nor the risk premium are easy to calculate, it was agreed that, in the case of the proposed Dartford bridge, the balance of advantage lay in privatization.

The concept of valuing the risk was adopted not least because it helps to underpin the whole privatization programme.

Although efficiency may improve after privatization the gains may not be big initially. The concept of risk transfer is helpful in leading extra support to the privatization principle.

Although the Treasury has conceded an important principle in relation to the Kyrie rules, it has conceded nothing on the question of whether a public spending programme should be reduced pro rata when a project is privatized.

For departments there is a clear attraction in privatizing infrastructure projects if they can use the space created within an unchanged total to spend more on other items.

And there are obvious political attractions in being able to argue that privatization allows the consumer to have his cake and eat it.

But for a Government which would like to cut taxes, anything that can be clawed out of public spending totals without the risk of reducing services is too rare to let go.

Similar issues arise in the case of energy conservation. The Government has been much criticized by the Energy Select Committee and others for not allowing schools, hospitals and other public buildings with inefficient heating equipment to engage one of the private sector contract energy management companies.

In return for payments equal to - or a bit lower than - their existing energy bill the company will pay for and install efficient heating which it then hands over to the public sector at the end of the contract period.

The public authority thus gets its heating equipment renewed and much lower bills at the end of the contract period - meanwhile paying no more than at present. So far so good. But these contracts have not been permitted because it is argued that the public sector can make the necessary investment more cheaply. But local authorities and the National Health Service find it difficult to find money for the investment from within their present budgets. So they have to go on paying high energy bills.

No wonder the select committee was puzzled. But progress on privatizing the infrastructure could well clear away the obstacles to privatizing energy conservation projects.

A policy which reduces public spending at a time when all the pressures are in the other direction and introduces market disciplines where there was none before has great attractions. We have not heard the last of this new aspect of the privatization programme.

Rodney Lord Economics Editor

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RECENT ISSUES

Table of recent issues including Equities, Rights Issues, and Local Gov. with columns for company names and share prices.

APPOINTMENTS

News snippets regarding appointments: Vent-Axia, Stoddard, Robert Wilson, and others.

LONDON TRADED OPTIONS

Large table of London traded options for various companies like Jaguar, BHP, and others, including call and put prices.

Bilston Enamels set for USM

Article about Bilston Enamels and its partnership with USM, mentioning enamelware and machinery.

Continuation of the Bilston Enamels article, discussing market capitalization and future plans.

Large advertisement for 'BIG BANG' featuring a 3D cube graphic and text: 'Share in the profits. Avoid the pitfalls. The City is one of Britain's success stories...'.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Table of foreign exchange rates for various currencies including Sterling Spot and Forward Rates.

OTHER STERLING RATES

Table of other sterling rates for various countries like Argentina, Australia, and others.

LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

Table of London financial futures for various months and contracts.

TRADITIONAL OPTIONS

Table of traditional options for various commodities and currencies.

MONEY MARKETS AND GOLD

Table of money markets and gold prices, including discount rates and gold prices.

EURO MONEY DEPOSITS %

Table of Euro money deposits with columns for bank names and deposit rates.

BASE LENDING RATES

Table of base lending rates for various banks and financial institutions.

Textual part of the 'BIG BANG' advertisement, detailing the benefits of the investment and the services provided.

*All prices calculated on an offer to bid price basis to 4.11.86 with income reinvested. Source: IDC/OPAL

Remember that the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up. But as Big Bang is likely to have quite an effect on the financial sector...

HOW TO INVEST

Either phone the direct dealing line on any business day to purchase units at the prevailing price.

01-726 1999 or complete the coupon and send it to us with your cheque.

The purchase price on 4.11.86 was 177.8p per unit and the estimated gross yield was 2.3%.

COUNTY UNIT TRUSTS

Form for County Unit Trusts, including fields for name, address, and investment details.

The NatWest Investment Bank Group logo and contact information.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Shares hold small gains

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began on October 27. Dealings end tomorrow. \$Contango day next Monday. Settlement day November 17.
\$Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Where stocks have only one price quoted, these are middle prices, taken at 5pm. Yield, change and P/E are calculated on the middle price

Portfolio Gold
 Times Newspaper Limited
DAILY DIVIDEND
 £8,000
 Claims required for +32 points
 Claimants should ring 0254-53272

Portfolio Gold

From your portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	Delta	Industrials A-D	
2	Ferrish JT	Industrials L-R	
3	Henderson	Building/Roads	
4	Glass Glover	Food	
5	Allied Colloids	Chemicals/Plas	
6	Comcap	Electricals	
7	Molins	Industrials L-R	
8	Booker	Food	
9	APV	Industrials A-D	
10	ALM	Industrials L-R	
11	Hollis Bros	Industrials E-K	
12	Habit Precision	Industrials E-K	
13	Scott TV	Consumer TV	
14	Micro Focus	Electricals	
15	Robertson Res	Industrials L-R	
16	Mimac	Electricals	
17	Bredon&Cloud Hill	Building/Roads	
18	Macarthy	Industrials L-R	
19	Appledore	Industrials A-D	
20	Security Serv	Industrials S-Z	
21	Br Vna	Industrials A-D	
22	Arlec	Electricals	
23	Six Hundred	Industrials S-Z	
24	Eastern Prod	Industrials E-K	
25	Mace 4	Electricals	
26	CAP Gp	Electricals	
27	Maring	Industrials L-R	
28	Lloyds	Banks/Discount	
29	Charter Cons	Industrials A-D	
30	Atlantic Comp	Electricals	
31	Morgan Crucible	Industrials L-R	
32	Low (Wm)	Food	
33	Micro BS	Electricals	
34	Alexa	Draperies/Stores	
35	BBA	Industrials A-D	
36	Hazlewoods Foods	Food	
37	Wigfill (Henry)	Electricals	
38	Morland	Electricals	
39	Exide	Industrials E-K	
40	Gerrard Nat	Banks/Discount	
41	Roper	Electricals	
42	Process	Electricals	
43	Uni Scientific	Electricals	
44	Berham	Industrials A-D	

Please be sure to take account of any minus signs

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £10,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Weekly Total

BRITISH FUNDS

1986 High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Div	Yield	P/E
100	100	Delta	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Ferrish JT	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Henderson	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Glass Glover	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Allied Colloids	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Comcap	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Molins	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Booker	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	APV	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	ALM	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Hollis Bros	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Habit Precision	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Scott TV	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Micro Focus	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Robertson Res	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Mimac	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Bredon&Cloud Hill	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Macarthy	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Appledore	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Security Serv	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Br Vna	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Arlec	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Six Hundred	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Eastern Prod	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Mace 4	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	CAP Gp	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Maring	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Lloyds	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Charter Cons	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Atlantic Comp	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Morgan Crucible	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Low (Wm)	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Micro BS	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Alexa	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	BBA	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Hazlewoods Foods	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Wigfill (Henry)	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Morland	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Exide	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Gerrard Nat	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Roper	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Process	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Uni Scientific	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Berham	100	100	100	100	100

BREWERIES

1986 High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Div	Yield	P/E
100	100	Delta	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Ferrish JT	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Henderson	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Glass Glover	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Allied Colloids	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Comcap	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Molins	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Booker	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	APV	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	ALM	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Hollis Bros	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Habit Precision	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Scott TV	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Micro Focus	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Robertson Res	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Mimac	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Bredon&Cloud Hill	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Macarthy	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Appledore	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Security Serv	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Br Vna	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Arlec	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Six Hundred	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Eastern Prod	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Mace 4	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	CAP Gp	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Maring	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Lloyds	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Charter Cons	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Atlantic Comp	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Morgan Crucible	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Low (Wm)	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Micro BS	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Alexa	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	BBA	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Hazlewoods Foods	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Wigfill (Henry)	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Morland	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Exide	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Gerrard Nat	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Roper	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Process	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Uni Scientific	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Berham	100	100	100	100	100

BUILDINGS AND ROADS

1986 High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Div	Yield	P/E
100	100	Delta	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Ferrish JT	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Henderson	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Glass Glover	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Allied Colloids	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Comcap	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Molins	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Booker	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	APV	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	ALM	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Hollis Bros	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Habit Precision	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Scott TV	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Micro Focus	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Robertson Res	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Mimac	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Bredon&Cloud Hill	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Macarthy	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Appledore	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Security Serv	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Br Vna	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Arlec	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Six Hundred	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Eastern Prod	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Mace 4	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	CAP Gp	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Maring	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Lloyds	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Charter Cons	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Atlantic Comp	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Morgan Crucible	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Low (Wm)	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Micro BS	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Alexa	100	100	100	100	100
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100	100	Exide	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Gerrard Nat	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Roper	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Process	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Uni Scientific	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Berham	100	100	100	100	100

FINANCE AND LAND

1986 High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Div	Yield	P/E
100	100	Delta	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Ferrish JT	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Henderson	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Glass Glover	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Allied Colloids	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Comcap	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Molins	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	Booker	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	APV	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	ALM	100	100	100	100	

THE TIMES UNIT TRUST INFORMATION SERVICE

Main table containing unit trust information with columns for name, bid, offer, change, and volume. Includes sections for Equity Unit Trust Managers, Bond Unit Trust Managers, and various other fund categories.

UNLISTED SECURITIES table with columns for company name, price, change, and P/E ratio. Lists various unlisted companies and their market data.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS table with columns for trust name, price, change, and P/E ratio. Lists various investment trusts and their performance metrics.

Where stocks have only one price quoted, these are middle prices taken daily at 5pm. Yield, change and P/E are calculated on the middle price

Spreading the word ever faster

The Adgraphics conference in Gleneagles is reviewing the revolutionary techniques now available in printing and advertising

Until recently, it used to be said that if Johann Gutenberg, the father of European printing, could be transported from the 15th century to a contemporary press plant, he would, after a good orientation, probably feel moderately at home.

Today, he would feel utterly alien because printing is at the very heart of the information revolution, as he would learn at Pira, the national technical centre for paper and board, printing and packaging. The centre is about to link itself by computer terminals to what will eventually be the world's biggest database of its kind.

This will occur when it turns its library into a computer-linked information centre. Books will still be seen on shelves, but no longer in a prominent position. This may seem odd for an industry of which printer's ink has been the metaphorical lifeblood, but it is a physical expression of the wide-ranging views of Pira's managing director, Brian Blunden.

Though trained as a printer, he sees printing as evolving into a new kind of knowledge industry based on the concept of "tradable information". He explains: "The demand for information is growing enormously. Take wider share ownership. That will generate a need for literature to be sent out to shareholders on a scale that was undreamt of 10 years ago. Even the entertainment

business generates a huge appetite for information-based material from manuals to magazines." He also points out that the spread of literacy among an ever-growing world population has an effect purely in terms of numbers.

Although he believes that print and paper - made vastly more efficient and cost-effective by the use of new technology - will continue to be vitally important as a means of conveying information, he is also convinced that printers must become involved in the alternative media created by electronics and automation.

This huge and irreversible process of change

It is highly likely, for instance, that financial intelligence will be brought to shareholders through a home computer accessing a VDU rather than through a bulky document delivered by the postman. Printers will have to find a way of playing a part in this process.

"Our industry is in the middle of a huge and irreversible process of change," says Mr Blunden. "Like the Industrial Revolution, those who do not absorb it will be swept aside by it. It will inevitably make some skills redundant, but there is nothing new in that process in terms of the historical development of man and industry."

William Morris has a lot to

answer for. He gave intellectual respectability to the notion that job satisfaction can be achieved only by the laborious manual intervention of the craftsman.

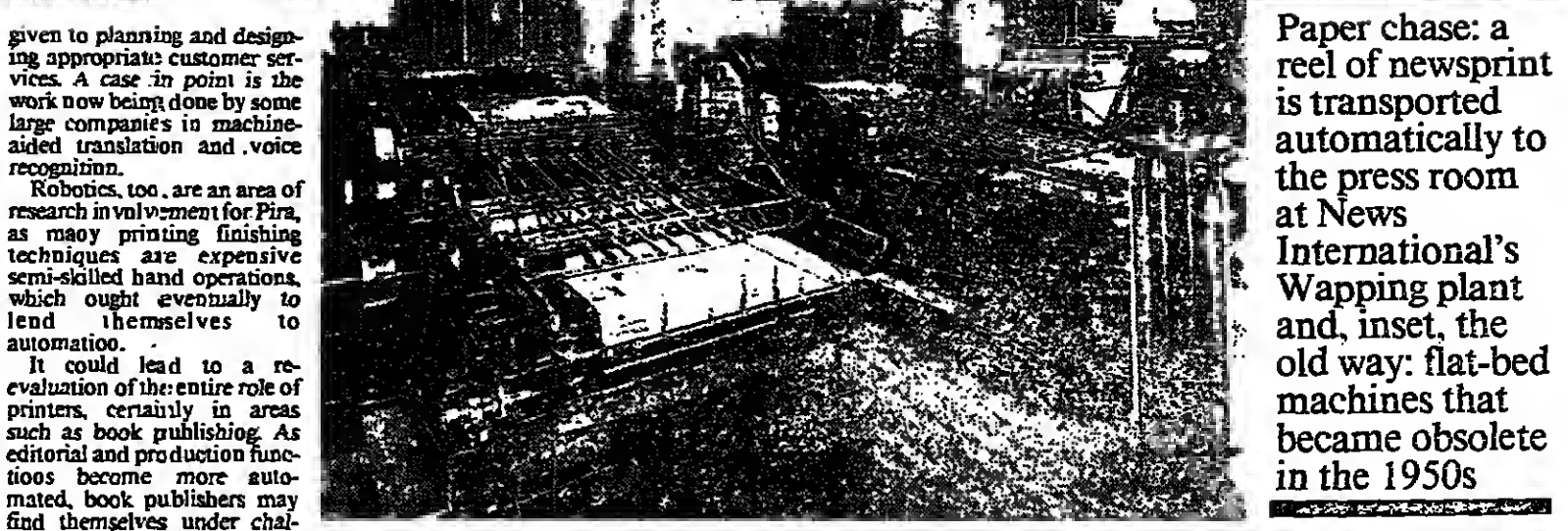
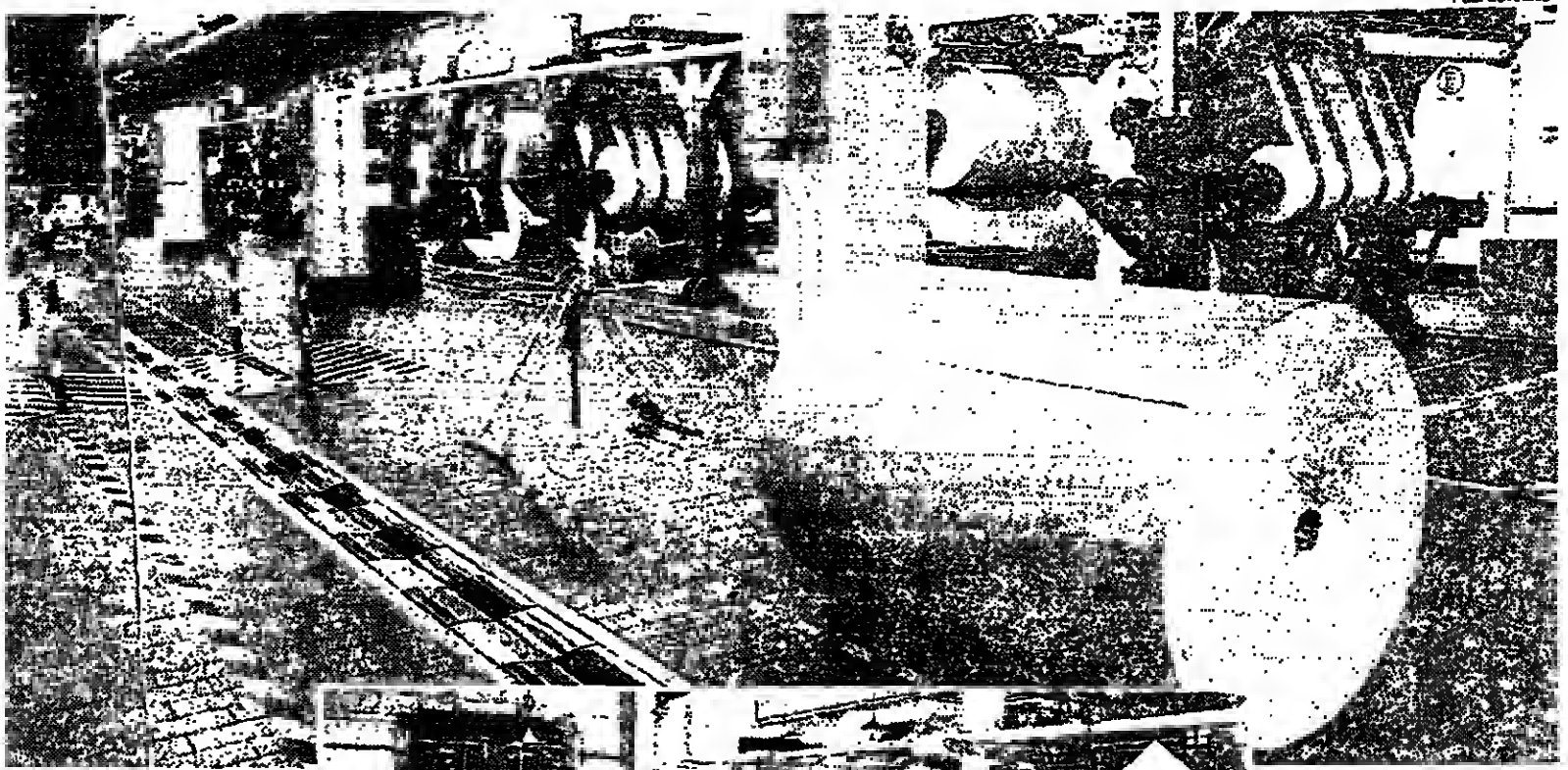
Mr Blunden sees promoting pride and interest in innovation as an important part of Pira's job.

To a large extent this process is one of making members more aware of new techniques and materials and of their practical application. Pira runs a big programme of seminars and is also a considerable information-providing publisher in its own right.

Though the Japanese and the Germans are generally thought of as being in the forefront of creating interactive systems quite a number are coming from this country. Quantel, for instance, has become a household name in the industry for its application of colour to computer-aided design (CAD), and the Electronic Colour Scanner developed by Crosfield, a subsidiary of De La Rue, is another of many UK systems which are regarded as setting a technological standard.

One effect of the growth in the market has been a reduction in the costs of much of the hardware and software. There are some who see the result of this - the growth in "desktop publishing" - as an unwelcome source of rivalry, but Mr Blunden does not share that view.

He agrees, however, that it does pose questions about the future role of printers and that close attention will have to be



Paper chase: a reel of newsprint is transported automatically to the press room at News International's Wapping plant and, inset, the old way: flat-bed machines that became obsolete in the 1950s

given to planning and designing appropriate customer services. A case in point is the work now being done by some large companies in machine-aided translation and voice recognition.

Robotics, too, are an area of research involvement for Pira, as many printing finishing techniques are expensive semi-skilled hand operations, which ought eventually to lend themselves to automation.

It could lead to a re-evaluation of the entire role of printers, certainly in areas such as book publishing. As editorial and production functions become more automated, book publishers may find themselves under challenge from the desktop brigade, but in the larger scale of operations they may find they no longer have the technical or financial ability to keep up with change.

That could lead to a sharper focus on marketing, leaving printers much more in what is at present the orthodox publishing role. A primary need will be to find ways of disseminating "tradable information" by a great variety of means.

Mr Blunden says: "Rupert Murdoch and Robert Maxwell, by their involvement across an enormous range of activities directly or indirectly related to the spread of

information, have been quick of all to see the potential of this emerging market."

But although thinking about strategies for the future is an important part of Pira's job, a significant aspect of that is simply answering members' queries on the phone. Every one of Pira's divisions - paper and board, printing and information technology, and packaging - has its own expert staff.

Consultancy on specific issues is another important and growing activity, either for individual companies or for groups of users. "That in itself may be a new dimension of

"narrow cast" publishing," Mr Blunden points out. "It's essentially a matter of producing information for small

Belonging to Pira is NOT too expensive

groups of users who are willing to hand together to pay an appropriate price for it."

This runs side by side with a continuous programme of research and development, of the assessment of new equipment and processes and of assembling new standards for

a global industry with a potentially bewildering variety of hardware and software. As typical examples, Mr Blunden cites the work Pira is doing on computerized colour matching and on the development of Standard Generalized Markup Language, which will provide a uniform command structure for all documents.

Considering the range of services Pira offers, it is remarkable that belonging to it is relatively inexpensive.

The 1,000-strong membership therefore includes some quite small businesses as well as the industry's giants. For instance, several of the high

street print franchisees are members.

Pira maintains close links with the international scene and is the headquarters of the International Electronic Publishing Research Centre, but it exists primarily to serve the UK market and its customers. But as the boundaries of information have burst out of national borders, it must only be a matter of time before Pira's scope becomes more overtly global. That, after all, was the experience of Gutenberg, back in the 15th century.

Godfrey Gotzen

Designs off the top of a desk

Away from the newspaper industry there have been major technological developments. Much of this is based around the acceptance of desktop computers, which are mainly IBM PCs or Apple

Macintoshes, used in many environments to bring powerful computing resources to bear at an acceptable cost.

This is apparent in text composition within the conventional trade typesetting or

magazine operations. The major development is "desktop publishing", the use of such computers, usually allied to a small near typographic quality laser printer, used for internal company publications.

It is now perfectly feasible for an advertisement, particularly in monochrome, to be taken most of the way from conception through to production within an agency.

The technology is available to produce client presentations economically and, with the exception of high-quality illustrations and the range of esoteric typefaces, to take these through to the make-up for final output.

During the past five years there has been a revolution in the way the preparation of colour masters for printing has been carried out.

It is now possible to produce effects in minutes that previously would have taken days. Such techniques, however, are totally unworkable in the hands of a creative person as constant throughput is the only way to make money.

One is now seeing the possibility of linking low-cost desktop computers into such devices to create layouts and to transfer visuals to the production process.

Some agencies are now having colour TV monitors linked by telephone lines to their production companies to permit them to approve work being carried out on the colour systems, enabling decisions to be made rapidly.

In terms of colour we are also seeing the potential for the use of video data in printing production. This will permit images to be taken directly from TV signals or high-resolution videotape.

The potential here was for the desktop systems to be used within the agencies transferring data to the printer, typographer or newspaper to produce the finished artwork.

Electronics are taking a stronger role in enabling printing presses to be run at much higher speeds and enabling the set-up or make-ready time to be reduced substantially. Laser printing is a technology likely to pose a challenge to the presses in the future.

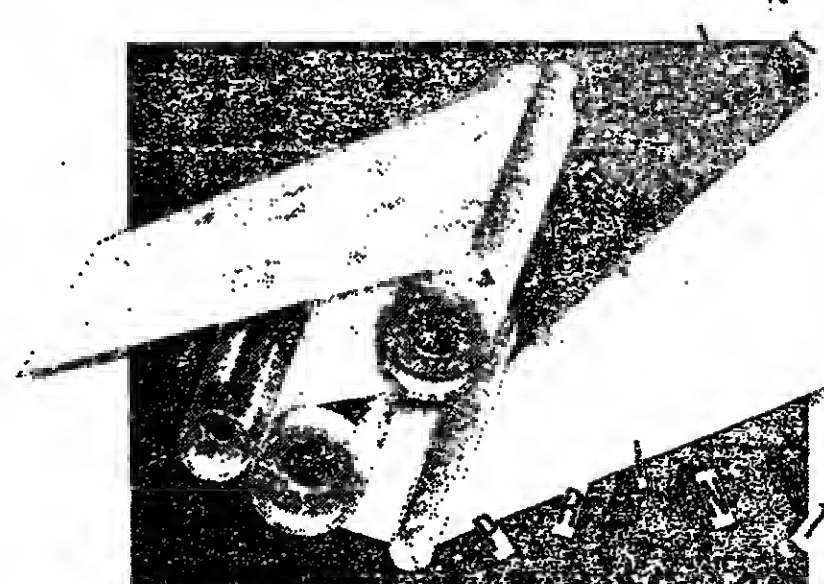
We are already seeing the potential of high-speed laser printers that can print near typographic quality output on both sides of A4 sheets at speeds of around two pages a second, widely used in areas such as mail shots.

But it is also used for short-run or on-demand documentation, particularly in the electronics and aerospace industries and a recent operation has started to produce short-run paperback books.

There has been more change in the past 15 years through technology than in the past 200 years and the pace is unlikely to slow up.

Andrew Tribute
Attributes Consultancy

THERE'S A GREAT DEAL MORE TO EUROPE'S NO.1 PRINTER THAN YOU MAY HAVE HEARD.....



The Printing Corporation offers its customers much more than an efficient, reliable print service. Within our nationwide organisation we possess and coordinate an unparalleled array of print and communications related technologies.

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The Corporation can provide from within its own resources services as diverse as electronic publishing and the production and application of holograms.

We offer a total magazine and book publishing package including market evaluation, creative and design, advertising sales and production management. And of course printing and distribution.

To support our print innovations we have the most advanced pre-press technology available: videographics, electronic paintbox and page make-up, computerised typesetting with digital integration of mono graphics, lasergraving and computerised gravure cylinder engraving. Many of these facilities are electronically linked, giving valuable savings in time and intermediate production costs.

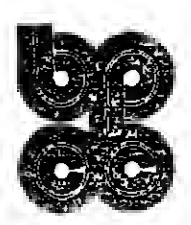
From packaging to promotional literature, from books to brochures every aspect of our expertise can be utilised.

The Printing Corporation welcomes customer involvement. If we're brought in at an early stage of a project, we can become part of the creative process. In this way, you can make cost-effective use of our new technology turning a special product into something very special.

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London EC1N 2NE
Telex: 888804 Fax: 01-353 3398



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3M House, PO Box 1,
Bracknell, Berkshire RG12 1JU

3M is a trademark

THE NEWS



THURSDAY NOVEMBER 6 1986

25p

No 20,000,000

TWENTY MILLION A DAY

Massive 85% of UK's daily newspapers

Twenty million newspaper copies each day, or 85% of the UK's total newspaper circulation, are printed on Rockwell presses.

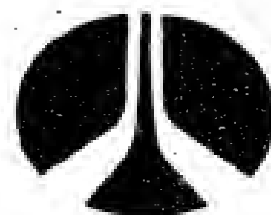
This shows the success of Rockwell Graphic Systems' technology, our commitment to the industry, and the industry's confidence in us.

But this success and confidence is not due just to our present achievements, but also our developments in helping newspapers evolve to the changing demands of readers and advertisers.

Colour in a newspaper in particular demands new printing technology which Rockwell has developed and demonstrated in its entire product range throughout Europe.

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Rockwell Graphic Systems Limited, Central House, Lampton Road, Hounslow, Middlesex TW3 1HA, United Kingdom. Tel: (01) 577 2800 Telex: 25463 Telefax: (01) 577 2257



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...where science gets down to business

Aerospace/Electronics/Automotive General Industries/A-B Industrial Automation

Handwritten text: 150

FOCUS



Hands-on experience: Training on the Hell Chromacom system at Data Colour, Leeds

Fit for tomorrow's words



changes have come about with a remarkable degree of co-operation from the printing trade unions, the NGA and Sogat '82.

Of course, there can be no substitute for standards of excellence if the UK printing industry is to expand into new markets in the 1990s and regain those lost to our most successful competitors in West Germany, Japan and the United States.

The British Printing Industries Federation, the trade association which represents two-thirds of all companies in the general printing sector (nearly 3,000 companies), has a vital role to play in the future economic success of our industry.

Through its Industry Training Organization, which succeeded the statutory Industrial Training Boards in 1982, the BPIF has played a leading part in initiating new schemes of skills training and manage-

improving the professionalism of management.

Many companies, both large and small, have embarked on far-reaching programmes of management and supervisory development, linking with colleges of printing education, polytechnics, independent management training centres and the printing industry's research establishment (Pira).

About 2,000 managers have benefited from the BPIF's own extensive courses programme, including many young managers from the YMP organization, which the federation sponsors. They have taken to heart the message embodied in the recent White Paper, *Education and Training - Working Together*, that "the same machines and equipment are available to all.

Success will go to those firms whose people can use them to the best advantage.

of success. All made the grade, but nobody checked, and much time and effort were wasted.

The new skills, training arrangements, achieved through free collective bargaining between the BPIF, NGA and Sogat, and regulated by Joint Training Councils established in 1983 and 1985 respectively, have revolutionized the system.

Recognized by government and the Manpower Services Commission as the best of their kind, the national printing industry training agreements mean that certain standards have to be achieved.

Every trainee, school-leaver or adult, has a log-book recording progress. Young school-leavers have to attend a printing education college on a day or block-release basis. Training is completed when the national standards of competence have been achieved for any given occupation. And adults have the opportunity to retrain throughout their working life as jobs and technology change.

From this year, these arrangements are being supported by £2 million of MSC funding under the Youth Training Scheme.

The new system, directly in line with government and MSC training policy, was one of the first of its kind in UK industry. It has since proved to be the envy of our overseas competitors, and gratifying indeed to know that in this area the UK printing industry has a distinct competitive edge.

But competitiveness, by definition, means that we have to work hard to stay ahead of the field. There is still much to be done to consolidate existing gains and make further progress.

The federation's campaign to attract the £5 million needed to bring printing colleges up to date with the new technology and establish centres of excellence will continue.

There has been a quantum leap into a new area of training efficiency

ment development.

The pace of change has also been dramatic, reflecting, of course, the fundamental differences between the printing industry of the past and that of the present.

It is no coincidence that the rapidity of technological change has been matched by the quantum leap of progress into a new era of training efficiency.

The "management of change" is a real problem which has had to be addressed effectively. New technology of itself is of little avail; it is a means to an end and that end is company profitability and the economic well-being of the printing industry and the UK economy.

The ability of management to exploit the advantages of greater efficiency brought about by new technology is the keynote, and this has been facilitated by the BPIF's own initiative, associated with the professional body, the Institute of Printing, aimed at

There has been a quantum leap into a new area of training efficiency

And that requires initiative, innovation and competence across the whole spectrum of skills.

Production skills training to the general printing sector has, like new technology - and because of it - made gigantic strides. Adapting to change necessitates infinite adaptability. Only flexible and responsive new systems permit this.

The rigidities of traditional systems with their "time-serving" apprenticeship of fixed-term, long duration suited the printing industry well in the relatively static environment of pre-1970 industry. But they restricted recruitment to young school leavers; few adults were interested in a four-year apprenticeship and, in any case, they were forbidden entry on grounds of age.

The training arrangements, common in most craft-based UK industries, made no mention of standards or the achievement of competence. Serving time was the criterion

New processes give better quality

At the end of the pre-launch days, the agencies and their clients were led to believe that everything was possible - short lead times and total instant colour with the quality of *Vogue*, but at rock-bottom prices.

It did not happen, but Mr Shah started the ball rolling. He made agencies and advertisers alike aware of the changes there could be. He raised expectations and during the next few years they will become reality.

There were technological problems on *Today* and one of the greatest disappointments was the quality of the colour production. This might have been avoided had agencies known more about the technical realities.

"Part of the problem," said Cliff Bailey, director of creative services for Saatchi & Saatchi Ltd, and chairman of Adgraphics 86 organizing committee, "is that agencies expected to take ads off the shelf. They expected to use an advertisement designed for a colour magazine in a daily newspaper.

"We have reached the maximum potential more or less in colour standard reproduction. It is good quality but you have to accept the limitations of colour on newsprint."

Mr Bailey sees little likelihood that technology will improve colour reproduction. Improvement will be made only by the designer paying more attention to the paper and its absorption and reflective qualities.

The creative directors will have to develop different uses of colour in advertisements for different kinds of newspapers and magazines. It will reflect the availability of increased access to segmented markets.

The new processes will also provide better quality black and white during the next few years.

Another advantage of the new technology which will allow speedier, less costly

How the other Big Bang rocked the print world



When Rupert Murdoch moved News International to Wapping, east London, and *Today* was launched, they highlighted the revolution taking place in newspaper production.

The technology has been available for some time but only in the past three years have techniques really changed in the UK. The next decade will show refinements rather than radical departures.

Before he launched *Today*, Eddy Shah promised not only to change the face of British journalism but to revolutionize print advertising.

In the euphoria of the pre-launch days, the agencies and their clients were led to believe that everything was possible - short lead times and total instant colour with the quality of *Vogue*, but at rock-bottom prices.

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reproduction will be the ability to store the master copy of artwork on disc. This can then be used to transmit duplicates out to various printers.

At present original copy has to be sent out to every destination. There will be new developments within the advertising agencies themselves. They will increasingly use internal computer systems that will permit the design and transmission of advertisements to the page without the need to translate them first on to paper.

Saatchi & Saatchi Compton creates advertisements for Silk Cut in London, which are then spun out worldwide - giving the agencies more control over companies and avoiding quirky local interpretations of

the *Daily Mail* have required three weeks' notice before the production of a full colour advertisement. *Today* can take copy on a Monday and deliver the goods on Wednesday.

Rodney Harris welcomes the development but remains a little sceptical about the importance of "instant" colour to advertisers.

Nevertheless, colour will be increasingly available and it will be cheaper. *Today* now prints 16 out of 48 pages in colour. At £7,000 for a full colour page in a premium position, despite its lower circulation, in proportion to the circulation of its rivals, it is far cheaper.

Even though commercial television has taken so much

fragmentation of the media, going in for increased brand segmentation.

The new technology allows for short print runs and the facility to produce different advertisements selected for every smaller target audience.

The past two years have seen an increased willingness by publishers to try out new ideas. "The publishers are enthusiastic. They are salesmen. By contrast, the TV people are order takers," said Mr Harris.

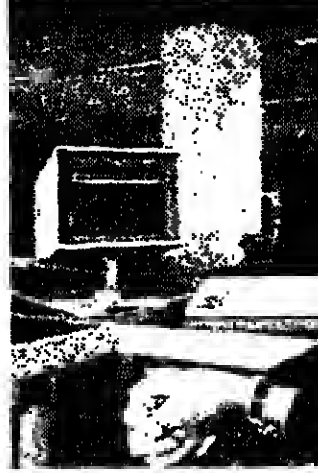
Many of the new ideas that publishers are keen to promote are to a large extent gimmicky. Although they are not important in totality, they are useful in attracting the reader's attention. There will be a growth in stick-on inserts, such as the invitation to fly Concorde created by Saatchi & Saatchi Compton for British Airways.

The technique is not new, but today it can be done cheaply, efficiently and on time.

"The biggest step forward," said Mr Harris, "is to do with people. We will need and will have to see far closer liaison between media buyers, the production people in the agencies, the media salespeople and the printers."

The need for and likelihood of this closer liaison is reiterated by Mr Bailey. "We can push the technology as far as you want - the technology is there, but the creative directors must push the operators," he said.

The agencies' creative teams must learn what the new technologies can do and work with the process. According to David



The men who started a revolution: Top, Rupert Murdoch at News International, and Eddy Shah at *Today*

Bottomley, that goes for the clients too. "We need to be fully aware of the potential in print and need more feedback," he said.

Training in the developments of technology has already started in the art schools and the new generation of creative and agency staff should be able to make the most of what the new processes have to offer. But there is also a need for better training for the operators of the new electronic wizardry.

Once the developments in electronics have taken place, it is the craftsmen who still do the fine tuning. Machine perception is not as good as the human eye. Machines cannot anticipate what the art director wants, but the operator can.

The next decade is unlikely to bring radical changes, but the new technology should offer the advertising agencies the opportunity of bringing livelier, more colourful, more topical and more specialist advertising, more cheaply to the consumer.



Paul Bottomley, advertising manager for the European region of Rowntree Mackintosh, said: "The future of print is not in question."

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Corinne Julius

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The old name leads the new game.

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FACE THE CHALLENGES OF THE 90's

G12

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With a G12 there is no such thing as compromise.

Baker Perkins saw the need for a flexible full size web press for economic colour printing on short to intermediate runs. The answer was the G12.

- Fast make ready, minimum waste features.
- Rapid product changeover, maximises productivity and flexibility.
- High degree of automation and remote control. Profitable on shorter runs - high in productivity.
- The G12 gives quality colour printing at up to 35,000 ph, and is available in three cut-offs.
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- Three colour VDUs with selectable menus.
- Fibre optic communication ring.

The G12 has the productivity of a 16-page press, the flexibility of a sheet fed press at a price attractive to the eight-page press buyer.

Baker Perkins PMC

Web offset

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This year it took just two weeks at a Düsseldorf print show for 141 UK graphic arts manufacturers to sell over £100 million worth of equipment to printers from Japan to Paraguay.

Sold in Germany

Last year was also quite good. Without wishing to appear too modest the British Graphic Arts manufacturing industry achieved a seventeen per cent increase in output over its 1984 performance. Compare that to a rise in output of three per cent by manufacturing in general and you will understand why we blush.

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British Federation of Printing Machinery and Supplies Ltd
Plough Place Fetter Lane London EC4A 1AL Telephone 01-583 7433

FOCUS

PRINTING TECHNOLOGY/3

Colours at your fingertips

There is an industry... suffering by association with another as much as the commercial printing industry has...

Printing has become largely synonymous with newspapers because of their impact and immediacy...

When such equipment is seen to be successful and effective, others follow. Generally the unions are constructive in their approach to such changes...

This is no recent phenomenon: when in 1970 the major European trade magazines undertook a survey of photo-composing machines...

The commercial printing industry encompasses the production of books, magazines, business forms, labels, posters, cartons, tin cans, flexible packaging, stationery, advertising literature and a variety of miscellaneous products...

Whatever the printing process used or item of print produced, however, the technical changes have been immense. The desktop publishing systems now being advertised for general commercial use are cheap versions of the more complex and specialized products which have been used by the printing industry for some time.

Often these incorporate sophisticated software, whether this be for the production of complicated mathematical or chemical formulae, books with many foot-and-side-ootes with a multitude of cross references and indexing, or a parts manual with exploded diagrams and photographs...

Typefaces are no longer created in metal, or even by shining light through a negative of the character required and capturing the image on photographic film or paper.

The typesetter of today is digital - that

is, the information about the shape of a letter is held as a series of electronic signals in a computer. The output may be in the form of a low-resolution (300 dots per inch) laser printer commonly seen in today's office...

The low-resolution version may of course be employed by a printer or typesetter for proofing purposes, and sent to the customer by the increasingly used facsimile transmitter.

Similarly, complete colour pages can be created on a television screen which accurately portrays the illustrations as they will be printed. Colour transparencies or photographs can be scanned electronically, converting the signals into components reflecting the desired strengths of the four printing ink colours of yellow, cyan, magenta and black.

Much modern colour-magazine advertising relies on the fact that such systems are capable of electronic merging of different pictures, as evidenced by cars floating in mid-air or feet with 10 toes.

Colours of scenes or individual objects



Design artist at work on a DN300 with an Apollo disc drive

in them can be changed at random - a red hat can become a green one to reflect a concept or house style. Pictures can also be created electronically on the television screen by painting with "brushes" of different colours and thicknesses.

When the desired picture has been created on the screen, it can be transmitted over a telephone line to the advertising agency or client who, using a similar screen, can himself make changes to the colours or composition.

The company doing black-and-white typesetting or colour separation and page make-up will often have only a few employees, yet will have equipment costing hundreds of thousands of pounds. Such fragmenting into small, specialized units is common in the trade today, permitting large-volume usage of such expensive electronic equipment.

The alternative, of using more people and manual methods, is becoming increasingly unattractive as the cost of

data processing and associated electronic equipment falls.

Where machine minders used to adjust the flow of ink on to a particular area of the sheet or web of paper by manually turning a key, they now set up the machine electronically by scanning the printing image on the plate, and make running adjustments to colour remotely. "Register" or exact relative positioning of the four printing ink colours, is now achieved electronically on web presses by the reading of signals on the edge of the paper web.

In the finishing department, too, operations such as paper cutting, folding and binding are electronically assisted. One example is in the guillotine: where previously an operator used to reposition the block of paper between the individually-made cuts, he now programmes into the machine's computer all the operations connected with a job. The machine then repositions the paper between the automatic cuts, producing finished labels or similar products, possibly for automatic wrapping.

I have mentioned that the vast variety of products call for specialized equip-

ment and techniques, many of which have changed dramatically in recent years.

One example is the production of cartons, where computer-aided design equipment is used to lay out complex cartons sheets to maximum advantage on a sheet of board. After printing, and before folding and gluing into a recognizable carton, the sheet has to be "cut and creased", that is, cut through to remove waste areas and creased.

Instead of manually cutting the wooden forme to take the lengths of steel knife which will cut the board, the forme is now cut using a laser, operated according to the CAD information.

Often the products themselves have changed or are completely new. Cheques, credit cards, magnetic railway tickets, instant lottery tickets and complex mailers are just a few.

John Arnold
Head of technical services of the British Printing Industries Federation

Library newspaper ban abuse of power

Regina v Ealing London Borough Council, Ex parte Times Newspapers Ltd and Others

Before Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice Kennedy (Judgment November 5)

Local authorities who decided to ban publications from public libraries for the duration of an industrial dispute between the publishers and their dismissed employees as a gesture of support for the employees had taken an unlawful and wholly unjustified and abusive course as library authorities under the Public Libraries and Museums Act 1964. Their decision was unlawful.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court, in judicial review proceedings, quashed decisions by Ealing, Hammersmith and Fulham and Camden London Borough Councils between May and September 1986, to ban from public libraries within their areas newspapers and periodicals published by the first and second applicants, Times Newspapers Ltd and News Group Newspapers Ltd.

In each case the third applicant was News International plc, the holding company of the first and second applicants. The fourth applicant, Mrs Margaret Kerr, Mr Desmond Alan Clifton-Mogg and Mr Peter Alfred Slade, were each resident in the respective boroughs and regular users of the libraries and readers of The Times there.

Section 7 of the Public Libraries and Museums Act 1964 provides: "(1) It shall be the duty of every library authority to provide a comprehensive and efficient library service for all persons desiring to make use thereof."

"(2) In fulfilling its duty under the preceding subsection, a library authority shall in particular have regard to the desirability - (a) of securing... that facilities are available for the borrowing of, or reference to, books and other printed materials, sufficient in number, range and quality to meet the general requirements and any special requirements of both adults and children..."

Mr Anthony Lester, QC and Mr David Pannick for the applicants; Mr James Goudie, QC and Mr Alan Wilkie for the councils.

LORD JUSTICE WATKINS said that the first applicants published and printed the national newspapers, The Times and The Sunday Times, and the weekly periodicals, The Times Educational Supplement, The Times Literary Supplement and The Times Magazine.

The second applicants published and printed the national newspapers, The Sun and News of the World.

In January 1986 the first and second applicants commenced to print their newspapers in new premises in Wapping and ceased to use for that purpose their premises in Gray's Inn Road and Bourville Street.

That move brought about a strike of their employees who were members of the trade union, Sogat '82, the National Graphical Association and the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers.

Their employers considered them to have thereby repudiated their contracts of employment and they were dismissed. A bitter industrial dispute ensued which to this day remained unresolved.

The trade union leaders and representatives called upon local authorities to take action against the first three applicants, personified by Mr Rupert Murdoch, which would be in some small degree harmful to them and an indication of sympathy with the views and activities of the trade unions and their members in the dispute.

The action taken by the councils was to ban from their libraries all copies of the newspapers and periodicals mentioned. All had previously been stocked by the libraries, save that the News of the World had been available at libraries in Camden.

Over 30 Socialist controlled local authorities in England, Scotland and Wales had taken similar action, although some had since withdrawn the ban.

Eight applications for judicial review by the applicants were outstanding.

The applicants maintained that each of the councils, by banning the publications from their libraries, had abused the powers given to them as library authorities under the Public Libraries and Museums Act 1964 and were in breach of the duty in section 7(1) to provide a comprehensive and efficient library service to all persons desiring to make use thereof.

It was submitted that in making the decisions complained of regard was had to improper and irrelevant considerations of a political or analogous nature and was wholly unjustified to what was permissible to contemplate in the use of the relevant power and the proper discharge of the statutory duty.

The applicants accordingly sought declarations that the decisions were ultra vires and void, *erga omnes* and injunctive orders requiring the councils to take further steps to implement or enforce the decisions.

The councils denied any abuse of power or breach of section 7(1) and submitted that the applicants' remedy lay in a writ of certiorari for the Arts of his power under section 10 of the Act to investigate any alleged failure to carry out duties under the Act.

Before the ban The Times was clearly regarded by the councils as a major daily paper which ought to be in their libraries.

There was no doubt that the applicants to use his powers under section 10, the minister showed a disinclination to do so and might never have done so if the applications for judicial review had not been made.

While conceding that the councils were under a duty to act only for a proper purpose and without having regard to irrelevant considerations, it was submitted that it was a matter of concern to some at least of those who had elected the Socialist councillors that the print workers had been dismissed in what was regarded as a sham strike.

It was submitted that the councils would be entitled to take into account the fact that the author of a book was known to favour apartheid in South Africa, or had made it known that royalties from his book were to be paid to the IRA, or was an enemy of the state, in deciding whether such books should be in their libraries.

It was said that a reason did not become irrelevant merely by applying a political label to it. Local government was a political arena in which the minister might enter, but the courts could not descend.

Having regard to dicta of Mr Justice Forbes in R v Rushmoor Borough Council, Ex parte Crawford (The Times November 28, 1981) and of Mr Justice Gidwell in R v Inner London Education Authority, Ex parte Westminster City Council (1986) 1 WLR 28, 49, his Lordship accepted that the point could not intervene in political disputes.

But his Lordship disagreed with any suggestion that those cases least support for the view that a library decision might be lawful when it was taken on purely political grounds.

A library decision might be lawful within section 7(1) if the dominant purpose bringing it about was not unlawful, even though inspired to some extent by political motive.

But in the present case there was but one purpose. That purpose was set by a political attitude to a so-called workers' struggle against a tyrannical employer with the object of punishing the employer.

Was such a decision lawful or an abuse of power? If it was the latter, it was conceded that judicial review should be available to the applicants.

Counsel for the applicants pointed out that the case was the first under the Act. He said that the case concerned what persons might read in public libraries and censorship of a reading material by a library authority taking on an industrial dispute and for no other reason.

It was submitted that a constitutional issue was involved: freedom of expression and the right to receive information and ideas without arbitrary interference. A library authority was the servant of the users and could not use its statutory power as a weapon in an industrial dispute.

Counsel conceded that in extreme cases personal objections to authors could be a valid library-related objection, but that the present case was a glaring example of abuse of power in which many local authorities were acting in concert.

The speeches in Wheeler v Leicester City Council (1985) AC 1054, 1078-1080 were instructive as to the circumstances in which courts would interfere with decisions of local authorities.

Thus it was argued that the councils' conduct was clearly illegal, irrational and unfair to members of the public.

Counsel for the applicants also relied on Padfield v Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (1968) AC 997, where it was held that a court was entitled to interfere if a statutory discretion was used to frustrate the policy of the conferring Act.

Lord Ungoed-Thomas (at p1058) said that it would be unlawful behaviour, *inter alia*, to take account some wholly irrelevant

or extraneous consideration and he later commented on the irrelevance of political considerations.

What Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, said in Pys Granville Ltd v Ministry of Housing and Local Government (1958) 1 QB 554, 571 was close to the central point in issue in the present case: "A planning authority are not at liberty to use their powers for an ulterior object."

The ban imposed by the councils was for an ulterior object. It was inspired by political views which moved them to use their statutory powers to interfere in an industrial dispute.

Parliament did not contemplate such action to be within the power conferred by section 7(1) and no court would have thought that such a ban was open to it in discharge of its duty to service libraries.

It has been clearly demonstrated that the councils had taken into account an irrelevant consideration.

It was also argued that the effect of the ban was to render what was probably a library service compliant with section 7 into something which fell short of such a comprehensive and efficient service.

It would not be right to say that the provision of such a service depended on the banning of publications in the libraries, but before the ban each council had decided that the service would not reach the required standard unless the banned publications were part of it.

There were powerful indications that the ban involved a breach of section 7, but the applicants did not have to establish a breach if their reliance on abuse of power was sufficient for relief.

Finally, in R v Chief Constable of Merseyside, Ex parte Calveley (1985) 1 OB 424, it was submitted for the councils that the applicants should be denied relief because section 7 afforded no adequate protection by giving the Minister for the Arts extensive powers of intervention and there were no exceptional circumstances.

It was agreed that the existence of an alternative statutory remedy did not deprive the court of jurisdiction, but it was material to the question whether the court should proceed to a determination.

It was absurd for the councils to pretend, as they had, that in exercising their powers under the ban they had been within the spirit or the letter of the law. They had deliberately flouted it when they knew that sensible and responsible officials strongly advised them that they were proceeding to act unlawfully.

Camden's additional reason was a transparent piece of camouflage which did nothing to diminish the seriousness of the conduct.

It deliberately set out to punish the applicants. It had readily and easily available a weapon which it proceeded wilfully to use regardless of the library requirements of the public which should have been but was not their concern.

It could not be other than to all sensible and right-minded people alarming to see such irresponsible behaviour by persons elected to serve their interests according to clearly stated law and to defiance of impeccably correct advice.

There could hardly be a clearer manifestation of an abuse of power the remedy for which it was for the court and not the minister to provide.

Mr Justice Kennedy agreed.

Solicitors: Theodore Goddard, Mr N. L. Green, Ealing; Mr C. T. Mahoney, Hammersmith; and Mr F. Nickson, Camden.

Title under another entry not protected

A. J. Dunning & Sons (Shopfitters) Ltd v Sykes & Son (Poole) Ltd

Before Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Dillon and Lord Justice Croom-Johnson (Judgment October 30)

On a conveyance of registered land, an implied covenant of good title took effect subject to any other interest in the land appearing or protected on the register under that title number, but not to any interest in land which was the subject matter of a different title number.

The Court of Appeal so held allowing an appeal by the plaintiffs, A. J. Dunning & Sons (Shopfitters) Ltd, from Mr Donaldson, QC, sitting as a deputy judge of the Chancery Division who on July 26, 1984, decided that the defendants, Sykes & Son (Poole) Ltd, had not been in breach of an implied covenant of good title to land purportedly conveyed by them to the plaintiffs.

Mr Peter Rawson for the plaintiffs; Mr Nicholas Warren for the defendants.

LORD JUSTICE DILLON said that the defendants were the registered proprietors of land with absolute title under title number P7608. They sold parts of the land, each part sold being given a new title number.

After no such sale, the land removed was incorrectly placed on the separate register in the title number referred to in the proceedings as the "yellow band" - with that which was still part of P7608.

As a result of subsequent dealings in the land, the plaintiffs became the purchasers of a part of P7608 - referred to as the "red land" - which was next to and which the defendants purported to include, the yellow land (to which the defendants had no title).

By clause 2 of the transfer the defendants as beneficial owners transferred to the plaintiffs "all that freehold property edged with red on the plan annexed hereto being... part of the property registered at HM Land Registry under title number P7608."

The plaintiffs obtained planning permission and built no the

land they thought was theirs an industrial building one corner of which rested on the yellow land.

When they came to register their title under the transfer, they discovered they had no title to the yellow land and had to purchase it from its true owners.

The plaintiffs therefore claimed damages against the defendants for breach of covenants for title which they said were to be implied in the transfer by virtue of section 76 of and Schedule 2 to the Law of Property Act 1925, section 38(2) of the Land Registration Act 1925, and rules 76 and 77 of the Land Registration Rules 1925 (S.R. & O 1925 No 1093 (L 28)).

Rule 77 of the 1925 Rules provided that "(1) Any covenant implied by virtue of section 76 of the Law of Property Act 1925, in a disposition of registered land shall take effect as though the disposition was expressly made subject to (a) all charges and other interests appearing or protected on the register..."

The first question was whether as a matter of construction the subject matter extended to the conveyance by clause 2 of the transfer included the yellow land.

His Lordship agreed with the judge that it did.

The effective description of the subject matter expressed to be conveyed was the red edging on the plan attached to the transfer; the reference to the separate register for each individual title, comprising the property register, a proprietorship register and a charges register for that individual title.

On a sale, the vendor furnished the purchaser with an authority to inspect "the register" and if required with a copy of the subsisting entries in the register and of any filed plan.

In that context, the register had to mean the register of the land of which the vendor was the registered proprietor, since under rule 287 of the 1925 Rules only the proprietor of land or of any charge or incumbrance thereon could authorize anyone to inspect any entry in the register relating to that land.

The plaintiffs could therefore inspect two things only: first, with the defendants' authority, the entries on the register of title

not merely relate to so much of the land as the defendants were entitled to transfer but to the whole of the subject matter expressed to be conveyed.

The covenants implied by section 76 were introduced by rule 76 into the registered disposition. The scope of the covenants thus introduced was limited by rule 77(1), the primary object of which was to simplify the form of transfers in the registered conveyancing by making it unnecessary to refer expressly to, *inter alia*, charges and other interests appearing or protected on the register.

The question was what was meant by "the register". It was probable that the draftsman only had in mind the simple case where a registered proprietor transferred land in which he was the registered proprietor, and the only relevant register was the register of the registered proprietor's own title.

His Lordship found it hard to suppose the draftsman ever envisaged that solicitors would so arrange matters that a registered proprietor would purport to include in one transfer the registered proprietor and also land to which he had no title and of which someone else was the registered proprietor under a different title number.

The scheme of the Land Registry was that, although there was a global register of all registered titles, there was also a separate register for each individual title, comprising the property register, a proprietorship register and a charges register for that individual title.

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The plaintiffs could therefore inspect two things only: first, with the defendants' authority, the entries on the register of title

number P7608; and second, under rule 288, as contracting purchasers of adjoining land, the property register and filed plan only of the title which included the yellow and other adjoining land.

The question in rule 77(1)(a) to charges and other interests appearing or protected on the register could not extend to matters the subject of entries which were introduced by the plaintiffs as purchasers could not be the "register" referred to in rule 77 could not mean the global register of all registered land, but referred only to the register of the individual title, that is, in the context of the present case the title number P7608 of which the defendants were the registered proprietors.

It was clear that proprietorship alone under which the provisions of the Act empowered them to make the disposition referred to in rule 77 which his Lordship took to be the same as the registered disposition referred to in rule 76.

Although there was a special power under rule 288 to inspect the property register and filed plan of the adjoining land, the emphasis of the Act and Rules as between vendor and purchaser was so strongly on inspection merely of the register of the title of which the vendor was the registered proprietor that the reference to "the register" in rule 77(1)(a) ought to be similarly so limited.

His Lordship therefore disagreed with the judge on the point on which he had decided the action against the plaintiffs. The judge's order should be set aside and an inquiry as to damages ordered.

Lord Justice Croom-Johnson gave a concurring judgment.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, agreed with Lord Justice Dillon in all respects save as to the construction of the transfer. Since, in his judgment, the transfer did not include the yellow land, the court had no remit to remit the matter to the Chancery Division for consideration of the plaintiff's claim for rectification.

Solicitors: Barker, Soo & Isherwood, Andover; Trethowans, Salisbury.

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GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

November 6, 1986

Industry Year 1986 is nearly over. Industrialists and others keen to help education to play its part in the success of the year may rest assured that it is not yet too late to do so. Many of us would dearly like to spread the industrial and business gospel more widely and effectively. We know that too many of our high-flyers go into wealth-creating rather than wealth-circulating jobs.

But we are not the sole masters of our professional destiny and we urgently need more of your help - in terms of influence as well as cash. Here are 12 possible action points:

● Spread the message at every opportunity among your less aware industrial and business colleagues, especially if they themselves have children of school age. In career choice, as in so many other things, teacher influence is very small compared with parental advice - even in a boarding school. Demand the chance to address parents' meetings at local schools.

Take the argument into the Rotary clubs, local Law Society lunches and anywhere you can find a high proportion of representatives of those professions which have traditionally snapped up the high-flyers whom industry so desperately needs. A high proportion of high-flying teenagers follow their parents into family law, insurance, and

accountancy firms eventually, even if they don't do so at once. Encourage the broader view.

● Seek to extend your influence over Department of Education and Science civil servants, university teachers and exam board officials. While the exam hurdles are excessively theoretical, our hands as teachers are severely tied. The new GCSE syllabuses, good though their evidence-based approach is, show signs of making such big demands on the time of both teachers and pupils that non-exam studies and work experience may be severely squeezed out.

● The GCSE proposal for merit and distinction certificates involving a compulsory craft-design-technology component, and the scheme for AS levels which would encourage the study of a greater range of subjects at 18-plus may yet be dropped because of a lack of resources, yet both might increase a candidate's chance of avoiding narrow academic specialization. Encourage the universities to be more flexible over formal entry requirements.

● Examine current O and A level courses in business studies and see how much of a consensus can be achieved from your end about their ideal content. One hundred independent schools alone now offer Business Studies A level; while half the industrial employers in the UK are demanding more business studies in schools, and the other half are telling us to stick

The 12 ways in which industrialists can help education to play its part are outlined by Nigel Richardson



to traditional economics so that pupils do not arrive on factory doorsteps full of half-baked jargon, you are providing far too easy an alibi for those who find the status quo more comfortable than radical curriculum change. Could you offer more facilities for A level business studies project work?

● Take an interest in those organizations which specialize in careers advice for teenagers. Do their questionnaires present industry and business in a favourable light, or is there a "hidden bias" against them? Are their industry questions sufficiently specific?

● Publicize your support for GAP years - the break between school and university - which involve industrial experience via such schemes as Index. Alternatively, encourage GAP projects which include physically demanding expedition work or significant

community service. Being part of a mountaineering team or tending the dying in Mother Teresa's hospitals in Calcutta can bring out dramatic leadership qualities which have previously lain dormant. The Duke of Edinburgh's Award scheme can be similarly challenging. Conventional forms of national service would do far less for the high-flyer.

● Seek to establish contacts with primary and prep school heads. Catch them young - both the Jesuits and Miss Jean Brodie knew that significant influences on children were best implanted very early on.

● Argue your case much more in *The Times Educational Supplement* and the journals of the teaching unions.

● Consider whether your firm needs an education or schools liaison officer. If it already has one, are his budget and status

sufficient? The courses they run for teachers can be invaluable - Unilever taught me more about industries and careers in 36 hours in a Cambridge college than I could have learned from a dozen conventional factory visits. I have found myself over several years able to use their material - and promote their name - with a sizeable number of sixth-formers.

● Do all you can to support organizations which provide case studies and business games courses for teachers. The CRAC Insight course is superb - in three days teachers can amass enough material and ideas to run a one-term or two-term sixth-form general studies course even with no previous business experience. See whether your own firm can devise or sponsor a new game - the Metal Box business game and the Bradford Production pack have been notable leaders in the field.

● Send your brightest young recruits into schools on conferences organized by the education branch of the Industrial Society. Their new Managing Decisions conferences are specifically designed for high-flying sixth-formers; they need the personnel to match. The ISCO Management Training Centre at Bournville needs more sponsoring companies.

● Support schools and universities which are seeking to set up industrial fellowship schemes - especially those in rural areas

where factory contacts are limited. One leading girls' school has recently appointed a full-time careers officer straight from industry; give other schools the encouragement and the practical help to do the same.

● Give more teachers the chance of secondment into industry for a term or even a year. Opportunities for arts graduates are specially limited.

One other idea. Has the time perhaps come for a full-scale liaison service organized by the Confederation of British Industry, the Institute of Marketing or a group of similar national organizations, and aimed specifically at high-flying sixth-formers?

Much of the teaching material and most of the national projects have so far been pitched lower down the age and ability range. The armed services all have liaison officers who visit our schools termly and who "nurture" potential candidates along over a significant period.

Should not industry and commerce do the same and should not they also provide an equivalent to the excellent Services presentation teams, carrying their message all over the country? Leaving it until the university "milk round" is often far too late; industry may not be able to offer Big Bang City-style salaries at 21, but in this it

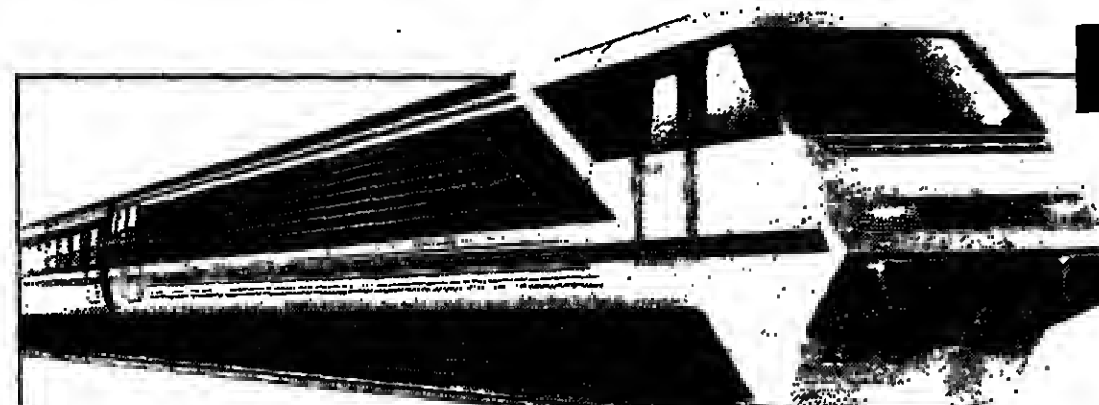
could at least tap the potential market first. Whether leadership can be "taught" rather than "caught" in the teenage years is a more complicated issue than it seems at first sight. What is certainly true is that teachers can attempt the task only if they have the right opportunities, experience and materials themselves. Resources and the right teachers to use them are desperately scarce.

Yes, our experience is sometimes woefully limited - school to university and back again. But don't assume that we all entered teaching merely as a career-long escape route from the harsh industrial realities. Those of us who trained as teachers 15 years ago, at a time when there was an assumption of permanent economic growth, were taught to believe that it would be easy to train for a completely new career at least once, possibly twice, in a lifetime.

We expected to be able to apply our teaching skills in other fields later on, and foresaw others who would want to make the professional journey the other way. That vision now looks hopelessly optimistic. Long Live Industry Year 1986. We in schools need your help long term if we are to maximize its impact.

Nigel Richardson is second master at Uppingham School, Leicestershire

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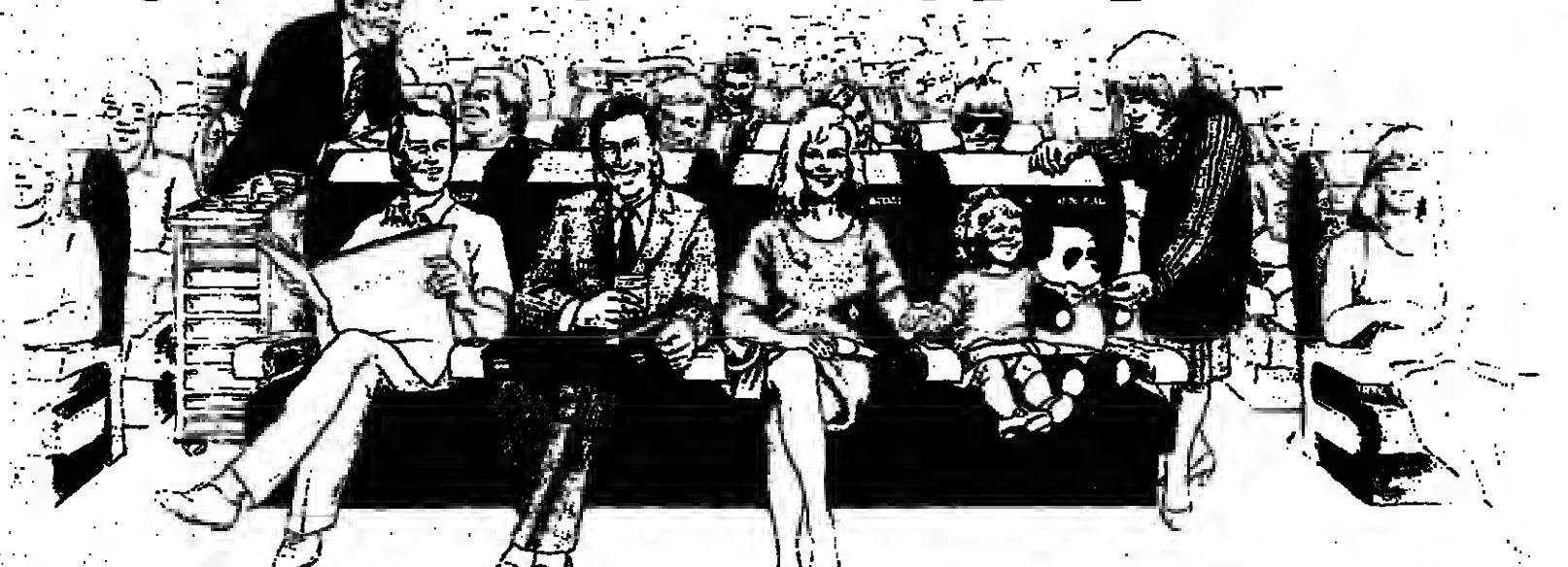
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For an application form send your name and address on a postcard to: British Airways, Meadowbank, P.O. Box 59, Hounslow, Middlesex TW5 9QX. Please quote reference MST/001/10.

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The busy Personal Loan Department of a leading merchant bank offers an exciting opportunity at senior level. The successful applicant will be 23+ with substantial experience of unsecured loan assessment gained with a finance house or bank. Salary c.£8,500 p.a. + excellent banking benefits including low cost mortgage.

Please telephone or send c.v. to Peter Handford, Personnel Officer.

HILL SAMUEL PERSONAL FINANCE LIMITED,
6 Grosvenor Place, London SW1P 1PL.
Telephone: 01-828 5241.

CAPTAIN

Required, Captain as master of a twin screw motor yacht, located in the Arabian Gulf. The applicant should have a masters certificate and be thoroughly conversant with navigation and a knowledge of engines, electronics and electronic gear. Age between 30 and 50 years. The position is long term for the right applicant with commensurable salary, accommodation and car.

This position would be immediately available and personal interviews will be conducted not later than mid November 1986.

Applicants should forward their details to:

Development & Technical Exports Limited
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Kent BR7 5AG

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Fundamental to this business strategy will be the rapid development of effective and expedient computer systems to satisfy the varied demands of our growing product portfolio.

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We offer the pragmatic self-starter unbounded career opportunities, overseas travel and an excellent financial package which includes 5% mortgage, subsidised loan, non-contributory pension etc.

For full details contact Rick Allison on 01 387 4549 (daily until 7pm) or 01 852 7067 (evenings and weekends) or send your CV to Greenfield Human Resources, 40 Triton Square, London NW1 3HG, quoting Ref: M8.

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Organisation, in the software field, is undertaking a significant expansion and thus requires individuals to undertake sales of their sophisticated product. There are three company locations within UK, and the average system sale value is £250K.m. Thus, as a skilled negotiator at top company levels you will be attracted by the reward of

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Shepperton,
Middlesex TW17 9BL

Telephone
Walton on Thames (0932) 244014
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The post offers excellent experience to enhance career opportunities in the field of NHS finance, information technology of general management.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified professionals with relevant health care, consultancy or academic backgrounds.

The appointment will be made through CIPFA on terms and conditions subject to personal negotiation.

Job package available from: Unit Personnel Officer, Freeman Hospital, High Holton, Newcastle Upon Tyne, NE7 7DN. Tel: Tyneside (091) 2843111 EX13108

For an informal chat about the post do not hesitate to telephone either Leo Fenwick, Unit General Manager on Tyneside (091) 2843111 or Derek Williams, Treasurer on Tyneside (091) 2732111.

Closing date: 28th November.

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A full 'in house' training course will build on your present knowledge. Continual support and technical back-up on territory will develop your professional skills. A good salary, bonus scheme, pension and insurance benefits and a company car will be the rewards for success.

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The ideal applicant will be aged 25 to 35 with evidence of previous career success. If you would like the idea of joining a successful new venture with a well established company contact Alan Mast.

01-882 8585

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Send a resume to
Mr Robert E Detweiler
Developmental Center
Napier Hall
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London SW1P 4NJ

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Are you an experienced manager living near London, currently without commitments and interested in helping small-medium sized companies? Our training programme plus three months assignment could open fresh job opportunities. Age irrelevant. Enthusiasm vital. No salary. Business Development Centre, Temple Postgraduate, 01-554 2930 ext. 454/65

DIRECTOR-GENERAL

ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION OF THE COMMONWEALTH

The above post is vacant from the beginning of January 1987 on the current Director-General, Mr. Alan Lee Williams OBE, has been appointed Warden of Yorkshire Hall.

Applicants should be not less than 35 years of age and have proven administrative and financial ability. They should have an understanding of international affairs with experience of public speaking and be accustomed to working with leaders in industry, education and public life.

An appointment for a period of 5 years is contemplated.

Candidates should send a resume of their career and background, which should arrive before the 9th December and be marked Private and Confidential, to:

Sir Donald Tatham GCMG
Chairman of the English-Speaking Union
Priory Cottage, Church Road
Tolp, Cambridge CB3 7RL

GRADUATES £10-£12K or good 'A' levels

We work with prestigious companies who seek young and dynamic sales executives. You must be under 30 with at least 6 months' experience in a commercial tele-sales or field-sales environment. Rewards include a high basic salary plus commission plus car. First class training and career development prospects. For immediate consideration call or send CV to Lindsay Meggie.

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LA CRÈME DE LA CRÈME

APPEAR ON PAGE 12

GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

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The Young Systems Professionals we seek will have quality degrees (2:1 or better), at least 18 months' sound experience in a structured environment and a proven record of achievement in one company. We are also looking for well rounded, commercially aware individuals who know how to motivate themselves and others to achieve the best results. . . In short, we seek the management of tomorrow. We invest heavily in training and the rewards are quite exceptional. The package includes a top City salary, profit sharing bonus, subsidised mortgage from day one and many other key benefits. Come and meet us at the Waldorf on 10th November - we will make firm offers within two weeks. If you can't make it, phone our Consultant John Miskelly on the Morgan Hotline 01-405 2727 during office hours or over the weekend (noon-6pm) on 0836 219419 for a preliminary discussion. Alternatively send your CV (quoting ref:347T) to: JM Management Services, Columbia House, 69 Aldwych, London WC2B 4DX.

INFORMAL INTERVIEWS

Come and meet us at the WALDORF HOTEL, Aldwych, London, on Monday, November 10th between 12 noon and 8pm.

Also regional interviews - phone Hotline for details.

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- Evidence of clearly defined progressive sales management responsibility with recognised companies in a line goods or other consumer durables with similar distribution patterns.
- Proven ability to motivate, control and refine a sales force promoting a 'top-end' range of products to a customer network which has differing levels of sophistication and business acumen.
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- Additional assets are a Business Studies qualification and exposure to marketing disciplines at some time in your career.

Our client demands a special combination of market background, ambition and clearly defined career progression to date. If you can prove your worth and the ability to assume a more general management role in the medium term, contact JAMES NORRIS, Client Advisor, on 01-258 3621 (24 hours), or send a brief CV with daytime telephone number, quoting ref. J4124.

Executive Facilities (Marketing) Ltd. Clive House, 21A Conduit Place, London W2 1HS.

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Central London

Package = £ Neg.

In today's Financial markets QUASAR has provided the solution as a fully integrated computer system for Investment Management, PEP, Banking and Unit Trusts. Our extensive prestigious Client base has enjoyed continuous growth and we are looking for Consultants to contribute to our further progress.

Working as a member of the team, the Consultant will be responsible for User support and training, ongoing sales support and be expected to make a positive contribution to both QUASAR and ACT (Financial Systems) development.

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Please send C.V. to: Paul J. Foll, ACT (Financial Systems) Limited, 359/361 Euston Road, London NW1 3AW



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LONDON EC2A 3JL

GROUP TREASURER Based in Saudi Arabia

Our client, a well-established, family-owned Saudi Group, is a market leader in furniture retailing and manufacturing in Saudi Arabia. Other activities of the Group include trading, construction, maintenance, industrial and technical services, real estate and investment. The Group wishes to appoint a Group Treasurer to take control of the Group treasury function. The Treasurer will be responsible for all treasury activities, including co-ordinating cash management, handling foreign exchange transactions as required, arranging bank facilities and will be responsible for the financial management of the Group. The Treasurer will be a senior line officer reporting directly to an executive board. Applicants should have five to ten years of treasury experience. They must have good planning skills, commercial flair and the maturity to work as part of a small top management team. Exposure to the furniture business would be useful but is not essential. They should be fully conversant with the normal financial information required by banks on periodic basis and be able to effectively utilise bank resources and services.

We expect that most applicants currently working in the United Kingdom would be earning in the range of £25,000 to £40,000 with their age ranging from 35 to 45. Salary is negotiable and includes a comprehensive benefits package. Applicants should write in confidence with career details, age, current salary, quoting reference number ES/201 to:

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B. NICHOLSON
SALES & MARKETING MANAGER
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Hitachi Credit House, Stables Courtyard,
Church Road, Hayes, Middlesex UB8 3UH.
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MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTANTS Qualified ICMA/ACCA

Bernard Matthews PLC is one of Europe's largest and most progressive meat processing companies employing over 2,500 people across Norfolk and Suffolk. Rapid growth results in a requirement for additional Management Accountants.

Reporting to the Group Management Accountant the successful applicants will provide support at senior level and proven skills in controlling and motivating staff are essential, as is the ability to work with little supervision. Qualified accountants with a sound background in either management or financial accounts within a manufacturing industry environment are invited to apply. Computer Based systems experience is essential.

These Head Office based positions offers a salary and benefits geared to attract the right candidate together with an attractive package which includes a Company car, Profit Sharing Scheme and BUPA Membership, but above all it offers real long term career opportunities within a progressive and expanding Company.

Please apply in writing, enclosing a brief but comprehensive c.v. that includes present salary, or telephone for an application form to:

W.T. Ross, Group Personnel Manager,
Bernard Matthews PLC,
Gt. Wingham Hill, Norwich NR5 5GD.
Tel 0603 572611



Exciting Career Opportunities in Personnel

Our client is a major West London-based British public Company which supplies a number of marketing services to a wide range of "blue chip" manufacturing and service companies throughout Great Britain. It now wishes to develop its personnel function still further by the appointment of two experienced Personnel Executives, male or female, who are energetic and committed to a career in Personnel Management.

Training & Development Manager
c. £15,000 + Car

The principal responsibilities will include the identification, design, implementation and evaluation of a range of training and development programmes applied, in example, to new entrants, graduate trainees, sales staff, all levels of management and selected specialist staff. Advice to management on such matters as external training consultants will be required. The successful candidate will also have the responsibility for preparing and working within an agreed training budget. Ref No PE312

Recruitment Manager
c. £15,000 + Car

The principal responsibilities will involve the recruitment of executives in a wide range of disciplines but particularly in the marketing and sales areas. All work will be carried out within an agreed manpower planning strategy. The drafting of job descriptions and person specifications, writing advertising copy, selecting appropriate recruitment media, assessment of interviewing candidates at all levels and the ability to develop and implement a systematic graduate recruitment programme are among other necessary qualifications. Knowledge of innovative and aggressive recruitment methods is essential. Ref No PE343

The ideal candidate for each of these appointments should already have a demonstrably successful career in Personnel Management, gained in a lively and hard-working environment. Each is likely to be around 30 years of age, to be willing to accept a high level of responsibility and have the ambition and knowledge to succeed in a demanding but rewarding position.

These vitally important appointments offer outstanding career prospects and the salaries and fringe benefits will reflect the importance. If you possess these required qualities apply, in strict confidence, to L.H. Owens, Hughes Owens & Hewitt Limited, Executive Recruitment Consultants, 32 Savile Row London W1Y 1AG, quoting the appropriate reference number. No information will be passed to our client without the candidate's prior permission.

HOH
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- Salford Sq. Hse., EC4
- 22 Suffolk Street, B1 1LS
- 18 Lloyd St., M2 5WA
- 64 King Street, SL6 1EQ
- 28 Commercial Road, GU1 4SU
- 6 Small Street, BS1 1DB
- A/B Centre, M.M. Way, NG1 6BH
- 2 Oxford Row, LS1 3BE
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GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

Hoggett Bowers

Executive Search and Selection Consultants

Export Sales Manager

Western Europe
East Anglia Base To £18,000, Car, Benefits

The company, part of a dynamic British Engineering Group with £200m turnover, designs, manufactures and markets a range of well-known consumer durables and related assemblies with a turnover of around £18m. After product training, you will be instrumental in substantially increasing profitable sales in Europe. A large proportion of your time will be spent overseas revitalising markets and setting up a dynamic sales network. Aged 28-40 with fluent German and/or French, you must have at least 5 years experience operating with consumer products in export markets including selling through a distribution network. Self-motivation, communication skills, entrepreneurial flair and business acumen are vital ingredients for success and excellent prospects exist to develop worldwide markets.

Male or female candidates should submit in confidence a comprehensive CV or telephone for a Personal History Form to M. Stein, Hoggett Bowers plc, 1/2 Hanover Street, LONDON, W1R 9WB, 01-734 6852, quoting Ref. 8019/T.

BERMUDA

INTERNATIONAL EQUITIES

The Bank of Bermuda Ltd is an International Bank, Trust, and Investment Management Company with assets exceeding US\$3 billion and 1200 staff in 5 worldwide locations.

Our international equity fund management and research activities are growing and we require experienced individuals to become a part of an investment management team involved in professional multi-currency asset management.

Investment Manager - International Equities

This key individual will be responsible for building a professional equity management team involved in developing new equity products, managing and expanding the Bermuda International Equity Fund, formulating the Bank's global equity market strategy, as well as managing a substantial private client portfolio and assisting in the Bank's sales and marketing efforts. We are looking for a well rounded individual with a minimum of five years experience managing international equity portfolios. A thorough understanding of modern portfolio techniques, sound economic judgement particularly relating to interest and exchange rate consideration as well as excellent communications skills are essential.

Investment Analyst - International Equities

As a member of our international equity management team, this individual will provide in-depth research on international equities, participate in the formulation of our international equity market strategy, communicate this strategy to major clients and to key individuals within the Bank, as well as manage discretionary funds along agreed guidelines.

Applicants should have between 2-5 years experience in investment analysis and a desire to extend this expertise into direct fund management. An economics background combined with sound analytical skills, a capacity for original research and ideas, and excellent communication skills are essential pre-requisites. A sound knowledge and experience of a wide variety of international equities is desirable.

A competitive tax free salary and benefit package is offered for these positions which are located in our Head Office in Bermuda. Bermuda offers a climate and lifestyle which is second to none.

Interested applicants should send a comprehensive curriculum vitae including salary history to:

Mr Alastair B. McDonald, Personnel Manager,
The Bank of Bermuda Limited,
Representative Office,
Minster House, 12 Arthur Street,
LONDON EC4R 9AB



Training Officer
£11,500 Bristol

London Life, a long established company in the Life Assurance and Pensions field, have a vacancy in their growing Training Department.

The successful applicant will be part of an energetic team responsible for the design and implementation of both technical and non-technical courses on a wide range of topics together with varied work on a number of related projects.

You should be aged 25 to 35, educated to degree level with experience in designing and presenting training programmes. In addition you will be confident, enthusiastic, adaptable and above all organised.

Starting salary will depend upon age and experience - in addition we offer:

- Non-contributory Pension Scheme
- Immediate Mortgage Interest Subsidy Scheme
- Excellent working environment including squash courts, sports and social facilities and subsidised lunches.

Please apply in writing with full C.V. to:

Joe Wainwright,
Recruitment Manager,
Human Resource
Development Department,

The London Life Association Ltd
100 Temple Street
Bristol BS1 6EA

London Life is an equal opportunities employer



WENDSTONE ORGANIC CHEMISTS

Wendstone Chemicals is a small specialty chemicals business within the Laporte Group, Britain's second-largest quoted chemical company. We enjoy a high level of autonomy which enables us to operate in a fast-moving, entrepreneurial way, whilst at the same time having the full backing and support of a major international organisation.

Our business is in supplying high value, key organic intermediates to the pharmaceutical industry and specialty product manufacturers. We aim to develop novel manufacturing processes for our products commencing with the literature review stage and progressing through laboratory and pilot plant to full scale manufacture. We do not set out to perform fundamental research but rather to harness the latest research findings to our needs and those of our customers. This involves us in close liaison with University research, wherein we support a number of full time research students.

Our small, enthusiastic team of highly qualified organic chemists are involved in all stages of developments from literature review and discussion with Consultants, at the laboratory bench, pilot plant to full scale plant commissioning stages. They are in regular contact with our customers and make a valuable contribution towards actually winning new business. They represent the company at trade exhibitions and lecture at symposia and to our customers both home and abroad.

Wendstone Chemicals has the full cooperation of, and free access to, other Laporte scientists, and to the substantial chemical engineering resource and finance of the Group for large projects. During the past three years, major technological advances have been made which have led to multi-million pound investments in manufacturing plant within the Laporte Group. We have exciting projects at present underway.

We are looking for chemists to join our team. The successful applicants will be exceptionally able people with career ambition. An essential minimum requirement is for a good first degree and a PhD in organic chemistry and a keen desire to work as a member of a team across the wide spectrum of activities described above.

Applications, which will be treated in strict confidence, should be addressed to:

Dr J. P. Regan
Managing Director
Wendstone Chemicals PLC
Laponda Road
BULLINGHAM
Cleveland TS23 4JA
(marked Personal and Confidential)

A Member of the Laporte Group

CAMBODIAN/FRENCH/ENGLISH TRANSLATOR

Wanted for full-time position as translator with U.S. Government office in Bangkok, Thailand. Must have excellent knowledge of Cambodian and French with ability to type and translate into fluent, idiomatic English. Good education and knowledge of current world affairs required. Candidates will be asked to take dictation tests and written tests translating each language into English. Please submit resume to:

Personnel Officer,
American Embassy,
Grosvenor Square,
London W1A 1AE

BBC APPOINTMENTS

NEWS PRODUCER

Radio Kent
Based Canterbury

To join the newsroom team working primarily on the preparation and production of the station's news output and current affairs programmes, including newsreading, interviewing and reporting. In addition, you may produce feature programmes and take part in announcing duties. Journalistic experience at sub-editor or reporter level, good microphone voice and current driving licence are essential. Salary £10,412 - £14,725* (Ref. 2837/T)

REPORTER

Radio York
£8,954 - £11,110*

Are you a young, ambitious reporter with at least three years' journalistic experience? If so, Radio York has a vacancy that may interest you. The work is primarily reporting, interviewing, bulletin writing and newsreading. Good microphone voice and current driving licence essential. (Ref. 2845/T)

We are an equal opportunities employer

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Qadir, a devout man who keeps faith with the old-time religion of wrist spin Spinning star of the East

Even the man's name, Abdul Qadir, has an evocative ring in English ears: it has overtones of Eastern mystery and magic. As the best wrist-spinner in the world, Qadir relishes his plots and devious work as much as any villain in a pantomime.

West Indies were left looking like novices in the first Test at Faisalabad when Qadir took six for 16 and they were bowled out for 53.

Pakistan have won more than one Test in the past eight years through the baffling mixture of leg-breaks and googlies which Qadir can produce from his bag of tricks. Never before, though, has his bowling method - considered obsolete in most other countries - been rewarded by such a crushing victory.

Only a handful of wrist-spinners remain in cricket, most of them in India or Pakistan, and Qadir alone commands a regular place in his country's Test team. Elsewhere they are considered a luxury since containment was coined as a bowling tactic. And Qadir himself joined the virtually extinct breed only by chance.

He showed an aptitude for cricket from the start and was playing alongside grown men from an age when in England he would still have been at prep school. He was about 12 and already finding it hard work to

open both the batting and the bowling for his college and club sides in Lahore when his cricket dramatically changed direction.

To conserve energy, Qadir switched to spin in the nets and his team-mates were startled to find the amount of turn he could get. They encouraged him to persevere with his new style and his progress was rapid.

In the local fashion, Qadir was taken under the wing of the Habib Bank, one of numerous Pakistani business houses and other institutions who run sides in the domestic first-class competitions. The Habib Bank were just becoming a force in cricket and their captain, Abdur Raqeeb, a left-arm spinner, became Qadir's first mentor. As spinners, there was an empathy between them. Later Qadir established a bond with the wicketkeeper, Wasim Bari, his first Test captain.

Wasim advised and guided me and above all he kept faith when things went wrong, not least on my first visit to England when I had a shoulder injury. I have never been coached in the English sense. I watched other players but mostly I worked everything out for myself. I still feel I am learning every time I bowl.

Qadir is a devout Muslim and his cricket bag is never without his prayer mat. "Our faith teaches us that nothing is impossible to achieve if you have enough belief and determination. Allah has been good to me and I never forget that."

England completed the formalities of their Australian tour by beating a Western Australian County XI by 117 runs here yesterday. Athey making up some of the ground he lost in Adelaide with a handsome 124.

He will learn after today's practice whether he can hold his place in tomorrow's four-day game with Western Australia, in which the batting is certain to be a pointer to how the tour selectors' minds are working as they look ahead to the Brisbane Test tomorrow week.

The Country XI bowling, like that of its predecessors at Lawes and Wudiana, provided no real test for international batsmen. But nobody can do more than dominate the attack actually confronted and Athey, who opened with Slack, played flawlessly for two hours and a quarter.

Depending on their reading of tomorrow's pitch, the three selectors: Gattling, Embury and Mickey Stewart, the manager in charge of cricket, may opt to give the Test by giving an option for the Test by making room for Athey through leaving out a bowler.

Slack, his rival to go in first with Broad, was also on both sides of the wicket but in any



Gerard Broadhead

Qadir's religion has a hand, too, in restricting the extent to which he capitalizes commercially on his fame as a cricketer. He is happiest away from the limelight, at home in his new house, seeing as much as possible of his four young children, three sons and a daughter.

Second to Qadir's religion, though, is a fierce desire for his country to do well. "Pakistan's victories always mean more to me than any successes I might have," he said. When omitted from a Test against India for disciplinary reasons, Qadir admits to weeping endlessly as he watched television and saw the Pakistan attack struggling.

Pakistan cricket has always been blighted by internal squabbles and Qadir's artistic temperament seldom allows what he feels as any personal slight to pass unnoticed. Answering a magazine questionnaire, he put immodesty and bad manners down as

his pet dislikes. "I never want to cause trouble but there has to be justice" was his explanation for several brushes he has had with cricket authorities.

Two years ago he was sent home prematurely from a tour to New Zealand after a clash with Zaheer Abbas, though an inquiry later cleared him of any misconduct.

For a man whose English is only a secondary language, Qadir is remarkably articulate about his approach to bowling. "Like any form of art, as you say, bowling is a question of mood for me. It is a mental confrontation; you are trying to read the batsman; he is trying to read you. But most important is the mood. I bowl badly if the mood is not right for any reason - perhaps a muscle strain or something else on my mind."

Listening to Qadir, I was not

surprised to learn that chess is a favourite relaxation and I learned elsewhere that he plays to a high standard. He exchanges pieces on the cricket field, too. Asked about taking punishment as a bowler, he said: "I do not mind being hit for hours. Sometimes I give hours to batsmen who do not matter only wickets. When I took seven for 142 against Australia four years ago we won the match by an innings."

Qadir was understandably reluctant to disclose his bowling technique and strategy but said he did not differ from a bowler in his approach to a batsman. "It is equally hard to get anyone out."

He did admit that the variety of balls he could bowl was the essence of his skill. "I can and must bowl differently every ball. It is necessary to change the speed, the flight and, of course, the spin. When I watch Sivaramakrishnan, of India, or Richard Hadlee, of New Zealand, or Dennis Lillee, of Australia, the difference, I think, from me is that they are more mechanical. There is not the necessary variety."

English spectators next season will see little change in Qadir's unusual bowling action, whose jerky twisting movements of trunk, arms and legs make osteopaths wince. This action evolved slowly over the years and arouses more interest, perhaps, than that of any other bowler since Doug Wright's hanger-on hops for Kent and England. Before each ball Qadir squeezes and compresses the ball and then holds it up to the batsman with his left hand before starting his semi-circular approach.

As he gets under way, the right-hand fingers are curled and his ball stroked rhythmically before the ball is flicked into the right hand. First he walks four, rather mincing steps, before four more strides are covered in prancing, springy steps. As he reaches the wicket his left arm falls in front as if to attract the batsman's attention. The right shoulder and trunk contour, the wrist twist and the ball whirled through the air. An animated cartoon would bowl no differently.

Qadir nudges 56 4th and has weighed 105 lb for many years. Like several Pakistani cricketers, a doubt exists about his exact age. References to books have him born in 1925. But he has recently found evidence that he was probably born a year later. "That would have made him 21 when he played in his first Test in 1977-78 against 14thre Brerley's England."

In the second Test at 16, he debuted he took six for 44 and it was clear that a new star was rising in the East. His ambition was always to take 250 Test wickets but he now accepts this target is beyond reach, though he hopes to play for many years yet.

To date Qadir's 59 Tests have brought him 135 wickets at 13.32 each. It is noteworthy, too, that Qadir has the control to be an integral part of Pakistan's one-day team. In 22 limited-overs internationals he has taken 47 wickets, at an average of 22.62.

A remarkable boy whether he is the last of the line or whether others will be inspired to keep a wrist-spin alive in representative cricket.

Richard Streeton

Athey and Slack make up lost ground

From a Special Correspondent Kaigoorie

England completed the formalities of their Australian tour by beating a Western Australian County XI by 117 runs here yesterday. Athey making up some of the ground he lost in Adelaide with a handsome 124.

He will learn after today's practice whether he can hold his place in tomorrow's four-day game with Western Australia, in which the batting is certain to be a pointer to how the tour selectors' minds are working as they look ahead to the Brisbane Test tomorrow week.

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Slack, his rival to go in first with Broad, was also on both sides of the wicket but in any

Rebels gather in S Africa

Kim Hughes left Perth yesterday to captain the second rebel Australian cricket tour of South Africa (Reuter reports).

His lawyer, Stephen Owen-Cowley, said he would arrive in South Africa at the weekend and join the team against the West Australian Cricket Association's ban on him playing club cricket.

Mr Justice Tooley last week ruled that the WACA's action was illegal under the Trade Practices Act and amounted to an unlawful restraint of Hughes' trade as a cricketer. On Tuesday, the judge reserved his decision on who should pay for the contractor's legal fees. Owen-Cowley said a decision was expected in a few days.

Rebels gathered in Perth yesterday to prepare for the first of two rebel tours of South Africa. The tour is led by Kim Hughes, who was banned from playing club cricket by the West Australian Cricket Association last week.

Slack, his rival to go in first with Broad, was also on both sides of the wicket but in any

Mathews is known to England

Chris Matthews, 24, the new player in Australia's squad for the first Test match against England, is no stranger to Mickey Stewart, the assistant manager of the tourists. Four years ago, Stewart, a former Western Australian first-class cricketer, introduced him to English cricket.

"I managed to get Chris a few games with Colchester and he also played for Surrey second XI on a couple. The opportunity Stewart said, 'I've seen Matthews in a Western Australian first-class match and I'm sure you'll find him a useful addition to the England squad.'"

Matthews, who is also in the Test XI, is 6ft 8in. Like Garner of the West Indies he makes up in accuracy and bounce what he lacks in pace, and cuts the ball away from the right-handed batsmen. He is new to England and it is hard to think that Slack, who was twice dismissed by Frey, also a left-hander, in the Queensland game, is looking forward to the confrontation with much confidence.

Marsh, the opening batsman, and Wood, the captain, who made a patient 100 in the Trent Bridge Test last year, are Western Australia's other present and past Test players. To England's disappointment, though, Marks, a recent team mate, has been omitted from the side to give experience to Mulder, a 22-year-old offspinner who played six Shield games last season but is out establishing himself.

Since England last played in Perth four years ago, in-

Firecrackers highlight World Cup problems

bers today to ask how they intend to improve crowd control and security for the rest of the tour. He will ask for umpires to be briefed to take the players off as soon as anything is thrown on to the field. He is particularly concerned about the three one-day internationals still to come in Sialkot, Multan and Hyderabad. Tension is higher at the limited over matches as the first between the teams, at Peshawar on October 17, was also interrupted by crowd disturbances outside the stadium. Police had to use tear gas at the end of the game to disperse demonstrators. All the grounds West Indies are playing on are World Cup venues.

Apart from the risks to the players, the crowd's actions at Gujranwala as dusk fell were hard to understand as Pakistan were mounting a challenge for victory when the match was halted. For a visiting neutral, it was incomprehensible to be assured by Gujranwala officials

that the missiles were not aimed at the players. "It is just that people get too excited and they over-react," said one. Richards, the West Indies captain, had already told the umpires that he would take his players off if the bottle-throwing did not stop. After a further shower of missiles had impeded Haynes at deep third man, Richards signalled to his team to play for the pavilion. The umpires and Pakistani batsmen followed a minute or so later and the officials agreed with Richards that the poor light, coupled with the crowd's behaviour, meant that the match could not be continued. But the controversy did not end there. After a long consultation with the scorers about the playing conditions, the umpires awarded the match to West Indies, who now lead the five-match series 2-0. The umpires invoked an experimental rule for calculating the faster scoring rate which is being used for the

first time this season in Pakistan. Javed Miandad, leading Pakistani batsman, claimed that the match should have been awarded to Pakistan because West Indies had walked off. Theo he said it should have been ruled as an abandonment of the match was a question mark. "There was a strong position and we were determined to play to the last ball," he said. Miandad was more realistic when he appealed to spectators to behave themselves at the forthcoming matches and for officials and police to enforce stricter control.

This unhappy match also highlighted the difficulties of completing two 50-over innings in a day on the sub-continent - a contentious issue between India and Australia a few weeks ago. Neither of them were able to achieve 50 overs in three-and-a-half hours and West Indies, on Tuesday, lagged even further behind.

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BOXING

Graham's corner have sights on Barkley if Hagler loses his title

By Srikanth Sen, Boxing Correspondent

The world title options open to Herol Graham, Britain's world No.1 middleweight...

champion was just being given time to agree to boxing Leonard over the WBA distance of 15 rounds...

who for years had ploughed his way round provincial halls trying to get himself heard in London...

Before going in to defend his title, Graham was told that the bout was a final eliminator for the World Boxing Association (WBA) title...

That means Hagler will be stripped of his title if he loses to Leonard...

Barkley, Hearn, or Hagler, it is almost certain that the January date will be missed...

Yesterday Hagler was still champion. Graham's manager, B J Eastwood, however, was still convinced that Hagler would be stripped on December 15.

Leonard in perfect physical condition

New York (AFP) - Sugar Ray Leonard, who meets Marvin Hagler for the world middleweight title in Las Vegas on April 6...

Three eye specialists, among them Dr Louis Angioletti, an expert on retina problems...

By the seventh he was putting his shots together rather better and caught Kaylor with good combinations...

Leonard, aged 30, the former world welterweight and light-middleweight champion, retired from the ring in 1982...

"If I thought there was a one per cent chance that he was at any greater risk to have damage done to his eye, I would sit him down and say: 'I don't think you should fight.'"

Kaylor certainly had had his fill by the eighth. He looked unsteady on his feet...

Dr Edwin Filip Homanek, the medical officer for the Nevada State Sporting Commission, gave Leonard the green light to take on Hagler...

Leonard is already assured of a payday of some \$11 million, while Hagler will collect a record purse of \$12 million plus between 50 and 75 per cent of the receipts over and above \$25 million...

Really, the boxing board should have a serious talk with him about his future and persuade him not to become just an opponent for young fighters.

CROSS-COUNTRY

Sluggardly pace over joint team

By a Correspondent

Inertia, rather than enthusiasm, is being shown by the administrators of cross-country in Britain towards the ruling by the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF)...

Bamford adamant that he was right

By a Correspondent

It took Maurice Bamford 150 paces from the Old Trafford dug-out to the Great Britain dressing room to decide what he was going to do, and he made up his mind only in the last few seconds.

RUGBY LEAGUE DIARY

Keith Macklin

letting his emotional loyalty override his judgement. "They will not let us down again. We can't make the same mistakes again. The players will have gained in experience and now know exactly what to expect from the Australians. We can come back in the second match just as we did when we beat New Zealand last season."

FISHING

Rods for one's back

By Conrad Voss Bark

Fishermen on Loch Awe, in the famous trout loch in Argyll, are involved in a case called Rods. Some of them are accused of fishing with six or seven rods at a time.

Australians call in Dunn

By Barry Pickthall

Harry Mitchell, the sole British entrant in this year's BOC single-handed round-the-world race, reached Cape Town early yesterday morning ecstatic at completing the first leg of his 21,000-mile journey...

Mitchell's caution rewarded

By Keith Wheatley, Fremantle

Richard De Vos intends on slight of the America's Cup by bringing his second-best boat to act as the New York Yacht Club's 'designer' boat...

YACHTING

Cudmore's flying start is ruined by fickle fortune

From Keith Wheatley, Fremantle

Sailing's fickle goddess turned her face against Harold Cudmore yesterday. Just 24 hours after the British captain's historic win over Canada at an event on a crew member and then gear failure wrecked White Crusader's chance of a big win over America II...

RESULTS

CHALLENGER CUP: Second round, fourth day. (Subject to protest.) America II (USA), 3hr 15min 55sec, by White Crusader (GB), 3hr 17min 55sec. Winning margin: 2min.

USA (USA), 3hr 15min 55sec, by America II (USA), 3hr 17min 55sec. Winning margin: 2min.

USA (USA), 3hr 15min 55sec, by America II (USA), 3hr 17min 55sec. Winning margin: 2min.

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USA (USA), 3hr 15min 55sec, by America II (USA), 3hr 17min 55sec. Winning margin: 2min.

TODAY'S RACES

Heart of America v Eagle; New Zealand v Azura; America II v Canada II; Challenge France v France; USA v White Crusader; USA v Stars and Stripes.

USA (USA), 3hr 15min 55sec, by America II (USA), 3hr 17min 55sec. Winning margin: 2min.

USA (USA), 3hr 15min 55sec, by America II (USA), 3hr 17min 55sec. Winning margin: 2min.

USA (USA), 3hr 15min 55sec, by America II (USA), 3hr 17min 55sec. Winning margin: 2min.

USA (USA), 3hr 15min 55sec, by America II (USA), 3hr 17min 55sec. Winning margin: 2min.

USA (USA), 3hr 15min 55sec, by America II (USA), 3hr 17min 55sec. Winning margin: 2min.



Graham hopes to get as close to a world title bout as he is to his girl friend

Snooker's rising star in profile

Ambition is the driving force for Mr Clean

Neal Foulds had a run-in with the law recently. "You can't park that on the kerb, son," a policeman said, eyeing the offending BMW darkly. "And I've spoken to you before, haven't I? I recognize your face."

"I'm just not extreme enough" "Oh I know I'm in no man's land at the moment," he said. "I don't think I'll ever manage to be the bad boy of snooker. I don't take drugs and I don't drink enough. In fact the last time I got drunk was on champagne after winning the BCFE international this year in Stoke. No, I don't think I could ever be hated for any particular reason. I'm just not extreme enough like Steve and Alex."

Modest living seems to suit Foulds, especially since he appears to have an exaggerated sense of his own unimportance. Britain's top snooker player in the seven-man stable as the neon-lit attractions of Davis, Thorne, White, Taylor, Griffiths and Meo dawns him. "On our last trip to the Far East, the players all called me 'Silent'. They were having a little dig because I was so quiet. I know I must smile a bit more and make an effort, but they're personalities. How can I compete with that?"

Not badly, Hearn thinks. "His potential is not in doubt. He's promising to be world champion, and he's never broken his word to me yet." But neither has he broken through the super-snooker-star barrier - yet. Passers-by still come up to him in the street to guess who he is.

Where have they seen those steady pale blue eyes and slightly crooked teeth before? Usually he puts them out of their misery. "I try to be nice," he said. "I still remember how wonderful it was when my hero, Gordon Banks, gave me his autograph."

But he should appear a recruit to the Steve Davis school of pure driven snooker, Foulds admits some hard-bitten ambitions. He wants to be established world champion, financially secure - and known, even to members of the police force (traffic division). Finding a legal parking space for the BMW was such a bore.



Neal Foulds: aiming for number one

EQUESTRIANISM

Professional riders can compete in Olympics

By Jenny MacArthur

The International Olympic Committee have confirmed that professional riders will be able to compete in the 1988 Olympic Games at Seoul providing they renounce their status and assume the role of non-professionals.

This is on a "once only" basis - riders can revert to being professional after the Games should they so wish but they cannot then compete again for any subsequent Olympics. No horse bearing the name of a commercial company or product will be able to compete at the Olympics. The new ruling is in accordance with the present eligibility rules of the Federation Equestre Internationale (FEI), the sport's ruling body.

In fact the new FEI regulations are so liberal that it makes little difference whether a rider is an amateur or professional. Riders can have all the benefits of commercial sponsorship while remaining amateurs, as demonstrated by Michael and John Whitaker, sponsored by Next, and key members of the 1984 Los Angeles Olympic team.

The one stumbling block in the FEI regulations is the ruling which prevents Olympic participation if a rider teaches other international riders. Harvey Smith described the new ruling on Olympic eligibility as "just authorities saving their faces". He, along with David Broome and Malcolm Pyrah, turned professional in 1972 when Britain decided to put its house in order and make a divide between professionals and amateurs in the hope that other countries would follow suit.

The failure of the other countries to do so resulted in Britain's top riders being barred from the Olympics while most of the foreign top riders were still eligible.

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TELEVISION AND RADIO

Edited by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

What makes Sammy run could be a chip

Considering how chest-puffing and backslapping Pioneers of the Future (Channel 4, 8.00pm) is about the yesterday and today of the silicon chip and all its manifestations, it is rather strange that it is so cautious about what may happen tomorrow. Apart from the general forecast that it is in the micro-computer software area that the next chapter of high technology exploitation will be written, there is little to set the blood pounding through our veins beyond one expert's vision - he says it might happen in five years' time - when it could be a robot and not Sammy that pops through the cat-flap (no more mess on the carpets and no more claw-marks on the furniture), and electronics would take the tag out of mowing the lawn.

CHOICE

Like Barnacle Bill, The Horse's Mouth (Channel 4, 9.30pm) is one of those Alec Guinness films we are always forgetting about. The reason could simply be that they weren't worth remembering. What I remember most about The Horse's Mouth is that although Guinness, playing the disreputable painter Gulley Jimson, was supposed to be the sole begetter of the canvases, they were actually the work of John Britby. What went wrong with the film, I think, was that Guinness chose to adapt Joyce Cary's book himself as well as write the script, and although he demonstrated that he knew how to do the former, he had more difficulty with the latter.

Clearly, not everyone shared my opinion, because the screenplay was nominated for a Hollywood Oscar. I was, however, pleased when I learned that Guinness's Gulley Jimson had run off with the Best Actor award at the 1958 Venice Film Festival.

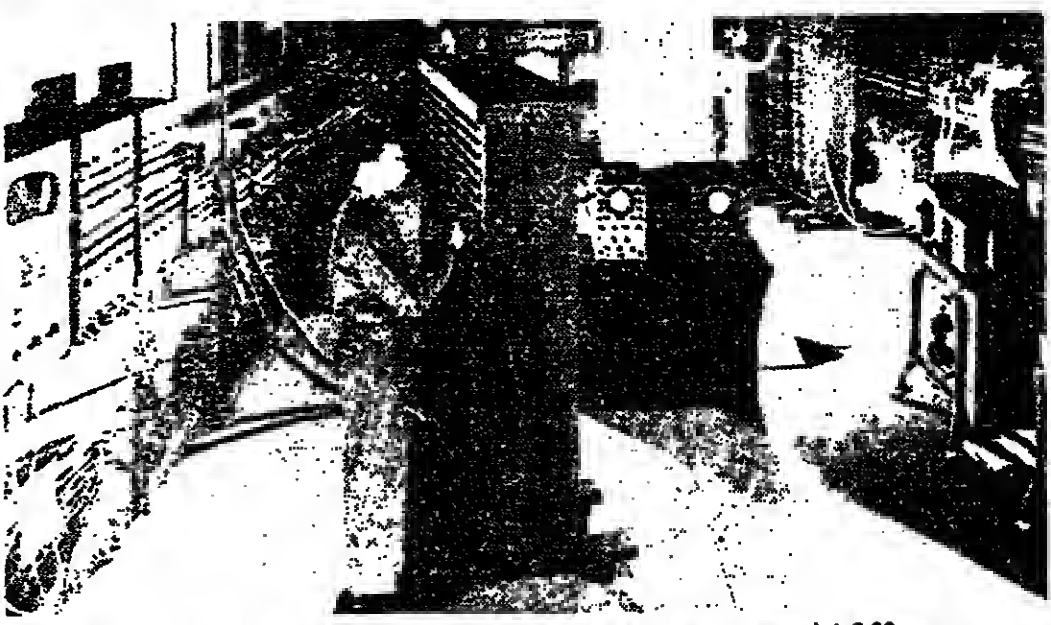
BBC Television's 50th anniversary celebrations continue with two corks tonight: a 1966 film of the Royal Ballet dancing The Firebird (BBC2, 8.20) with Nadia Nerina in the title role; and Dennis Potter's unprecedented Blue Remembered Hills (BBC2, 9.30) - without precedent in its, the children's skins were filled with grown-up actors. It was a daring, and wholly successful, dramatic device that permitted Potter to make a host of fascinat-

ing points about the evolution of your character and mine.

Radio choice: The Chekhov one-act comedy The Proposal (Radio 3, 11.15pm) fills 30 minutes so delightfully that it makes you ask why Radio 3 keeps restricting its drama output to the evening time slot.

Tonight's City of Birmingham SO concert includes Shostakovich's Symphony No 13 (Radio 3, 8.20), and Radio 4 has an important feature about suicide, A Choice between Two Darkesses, with a photo-in (7.40pm).

Peter Davalle



The world's first digital computer: Pioneers of the Future, Channel 4, 8.00pm

Table with 2 columns: Time slot and Program details. Includes BBC1, BBC2, and TV/LONDON sections.

Table with 2 columns: Time slot and Program details. Includes TV/LONDON and CHANNEL 4 sections.

Table with 2 columns: Time slot and Program details. Includes CHANNEL 4 and VARIATIONS sections.

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Colin Welland plays Willie in Dennis Potter's award-winning play, Blue Remembered Hills, first shown in May 1980 (BBC 2 9.30pm)

Alec Guinness as Gulley Jimson, an artist who specialises in brushes with the law: The Horse's Mouth (Channel 4 9.30pm)

Advertisement for Minolta AF-E camera, featuring the slogan 'EASILY THE BEST PICTURES' and 'with the Minolta AF-E ASY!'.

Advertisement for Radio 2, listing various music and news programs.

Advertisement for Radio 3, listing various music and news programs.

Advertisement for Radio 4, listing various news and current affairs programs.

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FREQUENCIES: Radio 1:105.3kHz/285m; 108.9kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 90.9kHz/330m; Radio 3: 121.5kHz/247m; VHF-90: 92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz/1500m; VHF-92: 95; LBC1152kHz/281m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 154.8kHz/194m; VHF95.8; BBC Radio London: 145.8kHz/206m; VHF 94.9; World Service: MF 648kHz/468m.

SPORT

Goddard poised to move north

By a Correspondent Paul Goddard, the West Ham United forward, will decide today whether to join Newcastle United in a record-breaking £450,000 transfer.

Goddard agreed personal terms with United manager Willie McFaul, but said: "It has been a hectic day and I want to sit down quietly with my wife and talk about the move."

United are currently at the foot of the first division, but Goddard insisted that their poor start to the season would not be a factor in his decision.

McFaul, who will smash Newcastle's record fee of £250,000 if Goddard signs, said last night: "I'm very pleased with the way things have gone and I'm optimistic he will join us."

Yesterday's results European Cup, second leg O KIEV (1) 3 CELTIC (0) 1

Celtic bow out in style as Soviets display their skills

By a Correspondent Dynamo Kiev 3 Celtic 1 (Dynamo win 4-2 on agg)

The sleek skills and lethal finishing of Dynamo Kiev proved too much for Celtic in the European Cup yesterday, but the Scottish champions left the huge Central Stadium with their heads held high.

They had fought bravely in giving the Russians, who are reckoned to be the best club side in Europe, the fright of their lives and remained in the second round tie with a chance of winning until a minute from the end.

At times, too, their aggressive but well-planned attacks silenced the 100,000 spectators on a cold night, and Paul McStay matched any of his more renowned opponents in an elegant performance.

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that they left themselves open at the back in a dramatic second half in which they more than shared the honours.

But there was no disgrace this time in Celtic's dismissal from the tournament, which they won in 1967. David Hay, the manager, was justly proud of their play, especially of his younger players who came so near to gaining one of the club's best results in European competition.

In the first-half, however, Bonner was the Celtic saviour, his fine saves and intelligent anticipation baulking the eager Dynamo attack, whose players fitted from defence to attack in kaleidoscopic fashion.

But the Irish international goalkeeper had no chance when Kiev opened the scoring after 12 minutes; a free-kick taken by the veteran Blokhin was floated past him with Brazilian impudence.

Celtic changed their tactics after the interval, O'Leary coming on for McGrain and MacLeod moving into the midfield. This led to a more

positive approach and, for a spell, most of the play was confined to the Dynamo penalty area.

McGhee equalized with a free shot following a spirited run by McLeod and so fulfilled was the Scottish onslaught that Charnov was called on to make several good saves to keep his side in the game.

Celtic were still in command when Kiev emerged from their lethargy to show why they are among the favourites to take Europe's premier trophy. In a quick break, Yakavanko slipped the ball into the Celtic goal from 12 yards as the Scottish defenders vainly played for offside.

Gallantly, Celtic pressed even more bravely as they were well aware that another equalizer would give them the tie on the away goals rule. But they could not match their opponents in finishing power and Yavashenko, in the closing minutes, scored the goal which assured Dynamo of a place in the third round.

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McStay: his elegant performance more than matched the skilled Russians in Kiev yesterday

Souness is out of next round

By Hugh Taylor Rangers' delight over victory in Europe was tempered yesterday by the announcement that Graeme Souness, their player manager, will not be available to play in the third round of the UEFA Cup.

Souness, who has an Achilles tendon injury, has been forced to go into hospital for an operation and he will be out of action for a month, which means he has no chance of playing in the UEFA Cup ties on November 26 and December 10.

Although Souness will be missed, he was philosophical about what he called one of the worst injuries of his career and was still full of praise for the sophisticated way his team had played to defeat Boavista 1-0 in Oporto. "So well did our midfield play that I might not have got my place back anyway," he declared.

Claesen is double-booked

Tottenham look set to lose their £600,000 Belgian striker Nico Claesen for their Littlewoods Cup tie with Cambridge United this month because he is wanted by his country on the same night.

Claesen, who scored three goals in Belgium's last game, is needed for a European Championship match against Bulgaria in Brussels on November 19.

Tottenham are away to Cambridge in the Littlewoods Cup, and a win would take them to the quarter-finals. Manager David Pleat wants Claesen for that tie.

Under article two of the principles of co-operation, the UEFA regulation states: "It must be clearly stipulated in such a contract that the club is obliged to put the player at the disposal of his original national association for all FIFA and UEFA competition matches, of his national representative team without any charges whatsoever."

Any club in breach of the article could be fined by UEFA. A precedent was set in 1980 when, after intervention by the Irish FA, five players had to be released by their clubs for the Republic of Ireland's World Cup qualifying games.

Pleat added: "At the moment our club secretary is looking at the situation. Clubs have to release their players in international weeks but for some reason it would appear that Belgium are playing out-

Scots bring little cheer to rooftops

From a Correspondent Craiova, Romania Dundee United 1 Dundee East 0 (Dundee United win 3-1 on agg)

Dundee United progressed into the UEFA Cup third round without too many anxious moments in Romania yesterday afternoon. Despite all the pre-match concern, United comfortably weathered almost everything Craiova could conjure up.

The inexperienced Scottish side quickly came of age deep inside Eastern Europe. Although Craiova maintained their excellent home record, they never at any stage looked like retrieving the three goals they conceded in Scotland.

MCC began life as drinking club

Many of the items were presented or bequeathed to the club and donors will be given the option of having their gifts returned if they do not wish them to be put up for sale.

MCC intend to create from the proceeds an acquisitions fund from which they will, for the first time, be able to buy important cricketing works of art.

Categories of material in the sale will be duplicates of pictures and engravings in the club's main, displayed collection; one-off prints from negatives of cricket photographs owned by the club; paintings or objects in need of expensive restoration; and a wide range of cricketiana with local, regional or individual, regional, national or international significance.

Wolves appeal rejected

Wolverhampton Wanderers have lost an appeal against a £5,000 fine imposed for their late withdrawal from this season's Central League.

Dick Hodden, the fourth division club's chairman, and Keith Pearson, the secretary, were seated the club's case to an FA committee in Manchester yesterday but were unsuccessful.

On top of the £5,000 fine, the club were also ordered to pay the £25 appeal fee and hefty costs. Hodden argued that as his new regime took control on August 18, they had no chance of withdrawing by the April 1 deadline.

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Both Droy, aged 35, and Perryman, aged 34, who is also the third division club's new assistant manager, will make their debuts for Brentford at Chester City on Saturday.

Day when the young got their measure

"Bowls is a young man's game that old men can play," said David Bryant, at 55 the oldest player left in the CIS UK singles championship (a Special Correspondent writes).

Yesterday was a day for young bowlers to parade their talents at the Presto Guild Hall. The average age of the players on display was 29 years.

Russian is reinstated

Moscow (Reuters) - The Russian weightlifter, Anatoly Pisarenko, who was dismissed from the national team last year after his conviction on drugs charges in Canada, has been named to compete in the world championships, which begin in Sofia on Saturday.

Pisarenko was stripped of his awards last January along with his arch rival, Alexander Kurlovich, and the national team trainer, Aleksandr Prilepin, for activities that were "damaging the honour of Soviet sportsmen".

Site chosen

The HFC UK athletics championships will be held at the Moorways stadium, Derby, on May 24 and 25 next year. The secretary of the British Amateur Athletics Board, Nigel Cooper, said: "This move will continue the sport's policy of taking athletics to new venues in the provinces."

Dorigo cleared

Tony Dorigo has been cleared to play for England's under-21 side against Yugoslavia at Peterborough next week. The Aston Villa full back learned yesterday that he had been granted a British passport. The England manager, Bobby Robson, has added him to his junior squad.

Key draw

West Ham and the holders, Chelsea, have been drawn to meet at Upton Park in the third round of the Full Members' Cup. The match is to be played on the week starting November 24.

Murray move

Gordon Murray, who designed the Brabham cars which won the Formula One grand prix drivers' championships of 1981 and 1983 for Nelson Piquet, has joined the McLaren racing team. Murray, who will direct McLaren's new factory in Woking, joins the team which has won the last three world drivers' titles.

Teamwork has Thomas back at Coventry

Paul Thomas, who shook Coventry by resigning on Monday, had another shock for the club yesterday - he withdrew his resignation (a Special Correspondent writes). He had announced his intention of joining Rugby Coventry and playing one game under that club's banner - for Warwickshire against Leicestershire on Tuesday.

He was persuaded to change his mind by the Coventry players, nine of whom were playing alongside him for the county. Yesterday, Thomas contacted Eric Blackburn, the Coventry chairman, and asked if he could withdraw his resignation. Blackburn agreed willingly.

Peter Jackson, the Coventry secretary, said: "This is a bizarre business. We were puzzled why he should want to go to Rugby, though we know there is a certain element in that club trying to persuade some of our players to join them."

"We could understand Steve Brain going there in September because he was offered a job but, unless some sort of incentive was offered to Thomas, there seemed no logical explanation. We are glad he has changed his mind

Rugby Union

Wolves appeal rejected

On the eve of the bi-centenary match itself there will be a dinner at the Guildhall and then, on August 20-25, the match which promises to be a glittering successor to earlier international occasions - North v South (1837), MCC v England (1887), North v South and MCC Australian XI v The Rest (1937) - which were purely domestic affairs.

Style the key to MCC party

Plans for next year's MCC bi-centenary celebrations, begun two years ago, are now almost complete. Details have been released to the club's 15,000 members and in addition to the month-long Friday match between MCC and the Rest of the World at Lord's in August, the attractions include a Spring Ball, an auction of material from the club's reserve collection of cricketiana and a luncheon on Dorset Square, the site of Thomas Lord's first ground.

Style is the keynote of MCC's aims to celebrate this landmark in the history of the world's most famous cricket club and ground. As it is appropriate that the celebrations will begin with a ball in a message at Lord's at the end of March, a cabaret will be organized by Tim Rice, cricketophile, lyricist and MCC member, and close of play will be at 2.0 a.m.

The public auction that follows in April, arranged by Christie's and held in the Long Room at Lord's, will provide a unique opportunity to acquire rare pictures, prints, photographs, books, bats and other items connected with the game, which have been lying unseen in the basement of the Lord's pavilion because MCC have no space to display them all.

Categories of material in the sale will be duplicates of pictures and engravings in the club's main, displayed collection; one-off prints from negatives of cricket photographs owned by the club; paintings or objects in need of expensive restoration; and a wide range of cricketiana with local, regional or individual, regional, national or international significance.

In May there will be a 200th anniversary dinner for members in the pavilion, a reminder that MCC probably began life as a drinking and dining club, and on Monday, June 1, in a marquee pitched on the gardens of Dorset Square, a luncheon will celebrate the first match played on the first Lord's ground, which stood less than a mile from the present (third) ground in St John's Wood.

On May 31 and June 1, 1781, eight gentlemen of the County of Middlesex with two gentlemen of Berkshire and one of Kent defeated nine gentlemen of the County of Essex with two given men by 93 runs for a purse of 200 Guineas.

Long Room date for the wives

To increase public interest in the match, MCC will run a competition in which entrants will attempt to predict the composition of the teams. The MCC side will be chosen from all cricketers playing in the United Kingdom in 1987; the Rest of the World selectors, who have already nominated Allan Border, of Australia, as their captain, will be allowed to include in their 12, three overseas cricketers playing in the UK who have not been chosen by MCC.

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